APRIL, 1789. THE NUMB. 3070.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1789.

Receiver General's Office,

MARCH 19th, 1789.

PURSUANT to Inſtructions received by the Subſcriber from the Supreme Executive Council-----NOTICE is hereby given, That agreeably to an act of the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth, entituled "An Act for directing the ſale of ſuch of the City Lots as remain the property of the ſtate, &c." will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in this city, on Wedneſday, the 8th day of April next, a CITY LOT, ſituate on the northeaſt corner of Saſſafras or Race-ſtreet and Second-ſtreet from Schuylkill, running 247½ feet on Race-ſtreet aforeſaid, and 120 feet on Second-ſtreet. The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock at noon of ſaid day.

The purchaſe money will be received in gold or ſilver, bills of credit of this ſtate of the laſt emiſſion, funded certificates upon which intereſt is by law made payable at the State Treaſury, and depreciation certificates, funded or unfunded, and all intereſt due will be allowed till the time of payment.---Payment to be made within 30 days after ſale, or the premiſes to revert to the ſtate, and the bidder to ſuſtain any loſs which may ariſe on a future ſale.

A plan of the ſaid lot may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe aforeſaid.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, *R. G.*

The Subſcriber offers for SALE,

The two following Tracts of Land,

THE one containing 130 acres, ſituate on Perkioming creek, at the diſtance of two miles from the Trap, adjoining the lands of John Detwieler, Henry Detwieler and others, in the county of Montgomery. This tract is compoſed of 20 acres of the beſt bottom meadow, 30 acres of clear upland, and the reſidue woodland of the firſt quality, in point of timber as well as ſoil.

The other tract contains about 23 acres, and is wholly woodland, about one mile from the Trap, in the ſame county, and by ſome judges is allowed to be of a good quality.

Both the tracts are well watered, and are certainly valuable. They lie within 26 miles of the city, in a beautiful and well cultivated country.

Mr. Henry Boyer, inn-keeper, at the Trap, will ſhew the lands to any perſons who may incline to purchaſe.

The terms of ſale will be reaſonable, and may be known by applying to Colonel Thomas Craig, at Norris-town, Montgomery county, who is fully authoriſed to diſpoſe of the premiſes, or Mr. George Weſcott, merchant, Philadelphia.

A good and complete title, in fee ſimple, will be given to the purchaſers, by

March 17, 1789. THOMAS HARTLEY.

Bucks county, March 21, 1789.

NOTICE *is hereby Given,*

PURSUANT to an act of the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, entituled "An Act for the regulation of the militia of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania," paſſed at Philadelphia, March 20, 1780; and a further ſupplement to the act, entituled "An Act for the regulation of the militia of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania," and to repeal the act, entituled "A Supplement to the act for the regulation of the militia of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania," paſſed at Philadelphia, March 21, 1783--- Agreeable to the ſaid law, and the ſupplement to the aforeſaid law, the LIEUTENANT of the county of Bucks doth hereby Notify the male white inhabitants of ſaid county (between the ages of eighteen and fifty-three years) to meet at the reſpective places herein after mentioned, on the ſeveral days and times fixed, and then and there, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and ſix in the afternoon, elect, by ballat---two Field Officers, viz. one Lieutenant-Colonel and one Major for the Fourth Battalion, now commanded by John Smith, Eſquire, to hold their election at the houſe of Mr. Joſeph Savitz, in Springfield townſhip, on Monday, the 13th of April.---The Firſt Battalion, now commanded by William Hart, Eſq; to hold their election at the houſe of Mr. John Rotrock, in Plumſtead, on Tueſday, the 14th of April.---The Third Battalion, now commanded by Joſeph Hart, Eſq; to hold their election at the houſe of Mr. Richard Leedom, in Northampton townſhip, on Thurſday, the 16th of April. And the Second Battalion, now commanded by Auguſtine Willet, Eſq; to hold their election at the houſe of Mr. Timothy Smith, in Middletown townſhip, on Friday, the 17th of April.---The troop of Light Dragoons are to meet on Wedneſday, the 15th of April, at the houſe of Jacob Bennet, Eſq; in Wright's-town, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and ſix in the afternoon, then and there to elect, by ballot their reſpective officers, agreeable to the militia laws of this ſtate.---The different companies will obſerve to hold their election, to chooſe by ballot one Captain, one Lieutenant, and one enſign, on Monday, the 20th of April. Previous to holding the election, two freeholders to be choſen to preſide as judges, who are directed to make a return of the officers elected to the commanding officer of the battalion.

FRANCIS MURRAY,
Lieutenant of Bucks county.

N. B. The following days are appointed in battalion, in the following manner, viz. The Firſt Battalion ſhall meet on the firſt Monday in the month of May, the Second Battalion on Tueſday, the Third Battalion on Wedneſday, and the Fourth Battalion on Thurſday following, when it is expected the troop of Light Dragoons will attend each.

*** The Captains or commanding officers of each company are particularly deſired to have ready and deliver to me, at each field day, a return of all the male white inhabitants belonging to their reſpective diſtricts, between the ages of eighteen and fifty-three, and all the delinquents according to law.

Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, March 17, 1789.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, on the eighth day of January laſt, a Negroe man named JESS, about 45 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a black complexion, ſlim built, had on, when he went away, a ſurtout of grey coating, with plain metal buttons, velvet cape, fore part lined with green baize, a white flannel under jacket, tow ſhirt, buckſkin breeches, blue woollen ſtockings, old ſhoes, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

† GARRET WYNKOOP.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

To the PEOPLE *of* Pennſylvania.

AN error of very great importance has ariſen in the minds of ſome reſpectable citizens of Pennſylvania, in regard to the oath that is taken by the members of the legiſlature. They conſider our repreſentatives as ſworn to oppoſe every meaſure, which may have a tendency to change the Conſtitution of the State. This is certainly a miſtake. The oath imports, that the members of the Aſſembly ſhall not propoſe or aſſent to any meaſure, which ſhall appear to them "*injurious to the people.*" If the Honorable Houſe do really believe, that the ſubmitting of the queſtion, about calling a Convention, to their Conſtituents, is neceſſary to their intereſts and happineſs, they have not, in any degree, infringed their oaths; on the contrary, they have performed their duty, in laying before the People *the peculiar condition of the State,* and in requeſting, that they would determine for themſelves what ſhall be done. They knew *a legiſlature* could not add to, alter or aboliſh a conſtitution; wherefore, they have carefully abſtained from this attempt. They ſaw, that the bill of rights ſecured to the people at large the power, by common conſent, to change the frame of government, and they have ſubmitted to them, whether the preſent circumſtances do not render it neceſſary.

In the ſecond part of the oath, the members engage, that they will not conſent to any thing "*that ſhall have a tendency to leſſen "or abridge the rights and privileges of the People as declared in the conſtitution.*" Does then the ſubmiſſion of the affairs of a free People, to *their own* conſideration, tend to abridge or leſſen their rights, which the conſtitution ſays are unalterably equal? Will any candid man call this a violation of the oath, or an infringement of the Conſtitution? Or will any Repreſentative, however ſcrupulouſly conſcientious, be diſturbed by ſo unfounded a ſuggeſtion?

Another error, of equal importance, has taken poſſeſſion of the minds of ſome good men---though their number is ſmall. Having juſt overthrown the divine right of kings, they have taken up an opinion, equally dangerous and unreaſonable---that the authority of a Convention of 1776 is ſuperior to the preſent power and majeſty of the people. No argument is neceſſary to diſprove ſo tyrannical a doctrine. But the truth is, that the Conſtitution itſelf admits and maintains the never ceaſing power of the people to change their frame of government. The following quotations will prove the aſſertion, and ſince the rights of Freemen would be deſtroyed by the doctrine alluded to, it is happy theſe proviſions were inſerted.

1. "WHENEVER the great ends of government are not obtained, THE PEOPLE HAVE A RIGHT TO CHANGE IT, and to take ſuch meaſures, as TO THEM MAY APPEAR NECESSARY, to promote their ſafety and happineſs."

2. "THE PEOPLE of this State have the SOLE, EXCLUSIVE and INHERENT RIGHT of governing and regulating the internal police of the ſame."

3. "The community hath an indubitable, unalienable, and indefeaſible right to reform, alter and aboliſh government *in ſuch manner* as ſhall be, by that community, judged moſt conducive to the public weal."

The rights of the Freemen of every State to reform their Conſtitution, *at any time,* is fully recognized in the following extract from THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.---

"We hold theſe truths to be ſelf evident, that all men are created *equal,* &c. That to ſecure theſe rights governments are inſtituted among men, deriving their juſt powers from *the conſent of the governed*; that whenever *any form of government* becomes deſtructive of theſe ends, it is *the right of the people to alter* or *to aboliſh it.*"

Let us then in a temperate and conciliating manner proceed to exerciſe thoſe invaluable privileges to which by the favor of heaven we are entitled.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

To the Freemen *of the Commonwealth of* Pennſylvania.

IT is the peculiar happineſs of the United States, that THE SUPREME POWER is acknowledged on all hands to be veſted in THE PEOPLE AT LARGE. Whenever, therefore, our public affairs are thrown into an inconvenient and unfavorable ſituation, it becomes the duty of thoſe, who are for a time inveſted with the powers of government, to place *the ſtate of the republic* in its juſt point of light to their conſtituents. Such, it is very evident, are the conſiderations, which influenced the legiſlature of Pennſylvania to turn the attention of the good people, whom they repreſent, to the conſtitution of the commonwealth. Since the people poſſeſs the ſole, unalterable, and indefeaſible right to preſcribe the form of their own government, whenever it appears, in their deliberate judgment, really neceſſary, the ſingle queſtion on the preſent occaſion ſeems to be, whether the inducements to this meaſure are ſo weighty and important, as to convince us that the Honorable Houſe conſcientiouſly believed it their bounden duty.

It is a fact of univerſal notoriety, that the adoption of the new Federal Conſtitution has worked a repeal of ſeveral clauſes in the Conſtitution of this State. As this is unqueſtionably the caſe, two circumſtances ariſe, which require conſideration and adjuſtment. The Aſſembly and the State Judiciary, who are hereafter to act under the double obligations of the Federal and State Conſtitutions, will be very often embarraſſed by implied alterations, in conteſts about which the tranquility of the State may be interrupted, and, perhaps, its intereſts or ſafety endangered. Implication, in their civil conſtitutions, is too precarious a tenure for the peace and happineſs of a wiſe and well intentioned people.

The other circumſtance to which I alluded is, that the ſeveral alterations in the ſtate frame of government, effected by the adoption of the new Conſtitution, may leave many dangerous openings in the former, for which the People in Convention alone can provide. A very careful and ſerious conſideration of the Conſtitution of Pennſylvania, with a view to this point, appears indiſpenſibly neceſſary: an omiſſion of the meaſure may hazard our moſt valuable rights.

When our preſent Conſtitution was framed, the State contained but eleven counties and a city, which gave us an executive of twelve members. As ſoon as the propoſed diviſion of Cumberland and Cheſter ſhall take place, the council will ſtand at twenty-two. This, my countrymen, is two heavy----it is an inſupportable expence.

When the diviſion of the two counties, juſt mentioned, ſhall take place, the full annual pay of the Council and their Secretary will be twenty-four thouſand dollars; and as not more than two-fifths of the State is completely ſettled, in the ſame ratio, when fully populated, it muſt be equal to ſixty thouſand! The patriot---the œconomiſt---the man, who gains the bread of his family by the ſweat of his brow, muſt ſhudder at the proſpect, and will applaud that paternal regard for the intereſts of the People, which has influenced their faithful Repreſentatives on this occaſion.

The diviſion of the legiſlative power into two branches has been adopted and tried by the New-England States, which are fuller of a bold and independent yeomanry than any other members of our confederacy. I mention theſe firſt, becauſe of their remarkable and well known attachment to a republican form of government.---Every other State, but Georgia and Pennſylvania, has purſued the ſame mode.---Georgia and Pennſylvania have been more diſtracted by internal conteſts, than any other part of our Union. This, alas! the Aſſembly too well knew. To create a ſecond branch, which might ſuſpend legiſlative deciſion till heat ſhould ſubſide, and reaſon ſhould regain its ſeat, probably appeared to the Aſſembly a mode of abating theſe lamentable conflicts, worthy the conſideration of the People. If they approve it not, in an independent Convention, choſen upon juſt and equal principles, then will they reject it. But, ſince we ſtand almoſt alone among the States of the Union, and among the nations of the World, in this particular, our legiſlature have acted the part of the Fathers of the People, in calling our attention to the ſubject.

It may perhaps be aſked, why did the legiſlature extend their views beyond thoſe points which were to be altered, on account of the fœderal Conſtitution? The anſwer is obvious. They well knew, that as nothing ought, ſo nothing could reſtrain the deliberations and decrees of the Citizens of a republican government, aſſembled in Convention-----and theſe our temporary repreſentatives in the ſtate legiſlature too well knew the nature of their tranſitory powers, to oppoſe them to the ever-preſent, never-ceaſing and uncontroulable authority of a free People.

In this time of general ſcarcity of money, when our public funds and private fortunes ſtand in need of every juſt œconomy, when alſo the avocations of the people from their ſeveral purſuits to important public duties are rendered inconveniently frequent, the expence and trouble of two conventions and a council of cenſors, when one convention can effect the duties, is certainly worthy of conſideration. No doubt can be entertained, that thoſe reaſons were of weight with the honorable houſe. No profit or power can accrue to them; but on the contrary it is evident, that by diminiſhing the objects, and dividing the authority of the legiſlature, they ſacrifice a part of their preſent emoluments and powers.

It has been urged by ſome, that the officers of government cannot take part in or promote the alteration of the conſtitution, without a breach of their oaths. It does not ſeem to be remembered by thoſe, who make this objection, that the conſtitution of Pennſylvania, as ſworn to by its officers, is *already* altered by the act of the people in convention, eſtabliſhing a plan of *federal* government, which expreſsly does away *all parts* of the ſtate conſtitution to which it is contrary. The principal object of the propoſed convention is to aſcertain the extent and conſequences of thoſe alterations, although other points may engage their attention, the truly wiſe adjuſtment of which is of equal importance to the happineſs of the ſtate. It ſhould be alſo remembered, that at the time when the people preſcribed in the conſtitution a council of cenſors, as the ordinary mode of altering that civil compact, they reſerved *in expreſs terms* the right of altering it *at any time* and *in any manner* they ſhould ſee fit. From hence it is clear, that however conſtitutional a council of cenſors will hereafter be, a convention of the people was equally conſtitutional in December 1788, and will be ſo in the preſent year. This power of electing a convention at all times, to alter the conſtitution of a ſtate, is a never dormant----never ceaſing----uncontroulable right of the people. Were this not the caſe in its full extent and meaning, then would the temporary repreſentatives of freemen have a right to ordain for their conſtituents and their poſterity in all times to come; and thoſe whom the people had entruſted with their liberties for a ſingle month might employ their tranſitory powers to ruin them for ever.

A FREEMAN.

To the Manufacturers *and* Mechanics *of the commonwealth of* Pennſylvania.

GENTLEMEN,

A RESPECTABLE meeting of the manufacturers and mechanics of the city of Philadelphia, diſtricts of Northern Liberties and Southwark, taking into conſideration the propriety of petitioning the Honorable the Continental Congreſs, at this important period, to lay ſuch duties or impoſts on foreign manufactures imported into theſe ſtates, as will give a decided preference to our own.

We wiſh to obſerve, that our intereſt, as well as the earneſt ſolicitation of the manufacturing body of a ſiſter ſtate, ſtrongly impreſs on our minds the propriety and advantage of collecting all the information attainable reſpecting the preſent ſituation of the different manufactures of this ſtate: To obtain this very important end, it is agreed to addreſs the manufacturers and mechanics, requeſting that each branch meet together, at ſome time and place, as they may judge proper, previous to the general meeting, and appoint a committee, conſiſting of one or two perſons, to meet a General Convention of the different profeſſions at the State-houſe, in this city, on the firſt Monday in April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

It is further expected, that each trade or profeſſion will inſtruct their committee what articles can be manufactured in their ſeveral branches, and what proportion the price of the ſeveral articles bear, to thoſe of equal quality imported from foreign countries, and in what proportion to the conſumption of the ſtates. Such information being laid before the Honorable Congreſs, they will be enabled to judge what duties ought to be laid on imports, to encourage the manufactures and agriculture of the ſtates.

We preſume on this depends, not only the intereſt of the manufacturers and mechanics, but of the citizens at large, and perhaps we may hazard the idea, that the proſperity and wealth, or ruin and indigence of our ſucceſſors, depend upon the ſucceſs of this general and important plan.

Signed by Order,

REUBEN HAINS, *Chairman.*

Philadelphia, March 23, 1789.

JAMES PEARSON, *Secretary.*

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

An ACT *for raiſing, by way of lottery, the ſum of Eight Thouſand Dollars, for defraying the expence of erecting a Common Hall in the City of Philadelphia, and Two Thouſand Dollars for the uſe of Dickinſon College, in the Borough of Carliſle.*

WHEREAS the buildings already erected on the Public (or State-Houſe) Square are not only ornamental to the city, but have heretofore been found very convenient and uſeful for the accommodation of the Congreſs of the United States, and for holding the ſeſſions of the General Aſſemblies, Councils, Conventions, and ſuch other bodies as the exigencies of this State have from time to time required: And whereas the city of Philadelphia is poſſeſſed of a lot on the north-eaſt corner of the ſaid ſquare, ſufficient for the erecting a City-Hall, of the ſame dimenſions and form with the county court houſe lately built, which, when compleated, will add conſiderably to the elegance and uſefulneſs of the whole: And whereas the taxes levied upon the inhabitants of the ſaid city (for ſtate and city uſes) are exceedingly heavy, and it would be improper at this time to lay any additional burthen on them for building the ſame; and a number of the citizens being deſirous of having a lottery inſtituted for the purpoſe: And whereas the funds of Dickinſon College, in the Borough of Carliſle, have been found inadequate for the purpoſes by them intended: Therefore,

Sect. 1. Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, in Common Council aſſembled, ſhall be, and they are hereby authoriſed and impowered to appoint ſix Managers and Directors of the lottery hereby inſtituted and directed to be drawn, for the preparing and diſpoſing of tickets, to overſee the drawing of the lots, and to order and perform all ſuch other matters and things as are herein after directed and appointed to be done and performed; and that the ſaid managers, or any ſix of them, ſhall meet together, at ſome convenient place by them to be appointed, for the execution of the powers and truſt repoſed in them by this act, and ſhall cauſe proper books to be prepared, in which each leaf ſhall be divided into three columns, upon the innermoſt of which ſhall be printed twelve thouſand five hundred tickets, numbered one, two, three, and ſo onwards, in arithmetical progreſſion, where the common exceſs is to be one, until they riſe to the number of twelve thouſand five hundred; upon the outſide column there ſhall be printed the like number of tickets, of the ſame breadth and form, and numbered in like manner; and in the middle column ſhall be printed a third ſett of tickets, of the ſame numbers with thoſe of the other two columns; which tickets ſhall be joined with oblique lines or devices, in ſuch manner as the ſaid managers ſhall direct; and every of the laſt mentioned tickets ſhall have written or printed thereupon (beſides the number of ſuch ticket, and the year of our Lord, the following words, viz.

" *City Hall and Dickinſon College* LOTTERY.
" This ticket entitles the bearer to ſuch prize as may
" be drawn againſt its number, if demanded in nine
" months after the drawing is finiſhed, ſubject to a de-
" duction of twenty per cent."

Sect. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid managers ſhall have full power and authority to ſell and diſpoſe of, to ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhall chuſe to adventure in the ſaid lottery, the tickets of the middle column aforeſaid, at the rate of Four Dollars each, for ready money, and not otherwiſe; and upon the receipt of ſuch ſum of Four Dollars ſhall deliver to the ſaid adventurer one of the ſaid tickets, ſigned by one of the Managers, and cut out of the ſaid books, through the ſaid oblique lines and devices, indentwiſe, to be kept and uſed for the better aſcertaining and ſecuring his, her or their intereſt in the ſaid ticket, in caſe it ſhould be fortunate.

Sect. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That for the greater ſecurity of the adventurers, and punctual payment of the prizes that ſhall be drawn in the ſaid lottery, the ſaid Managers ſhall pay, weekly, into the Bank of North-America, all the monies ariſing from tickets by them ſold, for which they ſhall receive from the ſaid bank ſuch acknowledgments, in behalf of the city and college aforeſaid, for the purpoſes in this act mentioned, as are uſually given by the ſaid bank for other monies depoſited therein.

Sect. 4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That for enabling the ſaid Managers to pay off the prizes as they are ſeverally drawn, and for diſcharging the incidental expences attending the management and drawing of the ſaid lottery, orders ſhall be drawn by the ſaid Managers, or any four or more of them, on the ſaid bank, in checks provided for that purpoſe, expreſſing that ſuch drafts are upon account of the ſaid lottery.

Sect. 5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That as ſoon as the tickets of the middle column ſhall be ſold, the ſaid Managers, or any four or more of them, ſhall cauſe all the tickets of the extreme column in the ſaid books, the ſame being cut out indentwiſe, through the ſaid oblique lines or devices, to be carefully rolled up and made faſt with ſilk or thread, and ſhall cauſe them to be put into a box to be prepared for that purpoſe, marked with the letter A, and to be immediately after ſealed with the ſeveral ſeals of the ſaid Managers, until the ſaid tickets are to be drawn, as is hereinafter mentioned; but the tickets of the innermoſt column ſhall remain in the ſaid books, for the diſcovering any miſtake or fraud, if ſuch ſhould happen to be committed, contrary to the meaning of this act.

Sect. 6. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Managers, or any four or more of them, ſhall alſo prepare, or cauſe to be prepared, three thouſand eight hundred and ſixty-ſeven prize tickets, on which ſhall be written or expreſſed, as well in figures as in words at length, as follows; that is to ſay, upon one of them three thouſand dollars; upon one other of them two thouſand dollars; upon two other of them, ſeverally, one thouſand five hundred dollars; upon three other of them, ſeverally, one thouſand dollars; upon ten other of them, ſeverally, five hundred dollars; upon twenty other of them, ſeverally, two hundred dollars; upon thirty other of them, ſeverally, one hundred dollars; upon fifty other of them, ſeverally, fifty dollars; upon one hundred other of them, ſeverally, twenty dollars; upon one hundred and fifty other of them, ſeverally, ten dollars; and upon three thouſand five hundred other of them, ſeverally, ſix dollars; which principal ſums, ſo to be expreſſed upon the ſaid tickets, will amount in the whole to fifty thouſand dollars, out of which the ſaid managers are hereby authoriſed and required to deduct twenty per centum, and no more, amounting in the whole to ten thouſand dollars, the ſum intended to be raiſed by this act, for the purpoſes therein mentioned and ſpecified.

Sect. 7. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid managers, or any four or more of them, ſhall cauſe the ſaid prize tickets, written upon as aforeſaid, to be carefully rolled up and faſtened with ſilk or thread, and put into another box to be prepared for that purpoſe, marked with the letter B, and ſealed up with the ſeveral ſeals of the ſaid managers, to be by them carefully kept, until the tickets ſhall be drawn in manner herein after directed.

Sect. 8. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid managers, or any four or more of them, ſhall cauſe the ſaid boxes, with all the tickets therein, to be carried to ſome public and convenient room in the city of Philadelphia, by ten o'clock in the forenoon on ſome certain day, to be by them appointed, and placed on a ſtage or table, and ſhall then and there ſeverally attend this ſervice, and cauſe the two boxes to be unſealed and opened; and the tickets or lots in the ſaid boxes being, in the preſence of the managers and ſuch of the adventurers as ſhall think proper to attend, well ſhaken and mixed together in each box, ſome one indifferent and fit perſon, to be appointed and directed by the ſaid managers, ſhall draw one ticket from the box A, in which the ſaid numbered tickets ſhall have been put as aforeſaid; and one other indifferent and fit perſon, appointed and directed in like manner, ſhall at the ſame time draw one ticket or lot from the box B, in which the ſaid three thouſand eight hundred and ſixty-ſeven prize tickets ſhall have been promiſcuouſly put as aforeſaid; and the tickets ſo drawn ſhall be immediately opened, and the number of the ticket drawn from the box A, and the value of the prize drawn out of the box B, ſhall be called aloud, and the number and prize ſhall be filed together, and entered in books by clerks, whom the managers are hereby authoriſed and empowered to employ and overſee for this purpoſe; and ſo the drawing to continue, by taking one ticket at a time out of each box, and opening, calling aloud, filing, and entering the ſame, as is before mentioned, until the whole three thouſand eight hundred and ſixty-ſeven prize tickets ſhall be compleatly drawn from the box B; and if the drawing aforeſaid cannot be performed in one day, the ſaid managers ſhall cauſe the ſaid boxes to be ſealed up in manner aforeſaid, and adjourn until the next day, and ſo from day to day, (Sundays excepted) until the drawing ſhall be finiſhed and compleated as aforeſaid; and the tickets ſo drawn ſhall remain in the cuſtody of the managers.

Sect. 9. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That as ſoon as the drawing is finiſhed, the books of the ſeveral clerks compared, and liſts made out therefrom, the managers ſhall cauſe a liſt of the fortunate numbers to be publiſhed in two Engliſh and one German news-paper printed in the city of Philadelphia, and immediately thereafter proceed to the payment of the prize money; and if any diſpute ſhall ariſe in adjuſting the property of any of the ſaid fortunate numbers, the managers ſhall determine to whom it doth or ought to belong.

Sect. 10. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any of the fortunate adventurers ſhall neglect to apply to the ſaid managers for the ſum due on his, her or their tickets reſpectively, within the ſpace of nine months after the publication of the prize liſt, ſuch ſum or ſums of money, ſo due to him, her or them, ſhall be applied to the uſes, intents and purpoſes, to which the ſum hereby intended to be raiſed is ordered to be appropriated and applied.

Sect. 11. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That before any of the ſaid managers ſhall take upon himſelf the duties and offices hereby enjoined, or any clerk employed by the ſaid managers ſhall act in ſuch employment, they and each of them ſhall, reſpectively, before the Mayor or one of the Aldermen of the city of Philadelphia, take the following oath or affirmation, viz. " I, A. B. do ſwear, or affirm, that I
" will faithfully execute the truſt repoſed in me, and
" that I will not uſe, or permit or direct any perſon to
" uſe, any indirect arts or means to obtain a prize or for-
" tunate ticket, either for myſelf or any other perſon
" whatſoever: and that I will, to the beſt of my judg-
" ment, declare to whom any prize lot or ticket of right
" does belong, according to the true intent and meaning
" of the act of Aſſembly, entituled " An act for raiſing,
" by way of lottery, the ſum of Eight Thouſand Dol-
" lars, for defraying the expence of erecting a Common-
" Hall in the city of Philadelphia, and two thouſand
" dollars for the uſe of Dickinſon College, in the bo-
" rough of Carliſle."

Sect. 13. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the monies ariſing from the lottery hereby inſtituted ſhall be, and hereby are, appropriated to the building a Common-Hall in the city of Philadelphia, and to and for the uſe of Dickinſon College, in the proportions herein directed, and to no other uſe, purpoſe or intent whatſoever.

Sect. 14. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid managers ſhall from time to time, when thereunto required, lay before the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, in Common Council aſſembled, a true ſtate of the lottery; and ſhall alſo, when the drawing of the ſame is finiſhed, and the prizes and incidental charges are paid, ſettle their accounts with and pay over the monies in their hands to the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens, who are hereby authoriſed and empowered to contract with proper perſons for carrying into effect the purpoſes intended by this act; and ſhall pay to the Truſtees of Dickinſon College one-fifth of the nett proceeds of the ſaid lottery.

Signed, by Order of the Houſe,
RICHARD PETERS, *Speaker.*

Enacted into a law, at Philadelphia, *on* Friday, *the twenty-ſeventh day of* March, *in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.*

PETER ZACHARY LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

Philadelphia, March 25, 1789.

THE members of the Philadelphia Contributionſhip for Inſuring Houſes from Loſs by Fire are deſired to meet at the Court Houſe, on the 13th day of April next, between the hours of two and five in the afternoon, in order to chooſe TWELVE DIRECTORS and a TREASURER, for the enſuing year. † 2 w

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TO BE LET,

A large commodious Brick Houſe, *with a* Frame Stable *and* Lot *of* Ground,

Which for many years paſt hath been occupied as a Tavern.

Likewiſe *Four Acres* of *Ground*,

Well ſituated for a graſs lot, and under good fence; the whole being in Kenſington, and the townſhip of the Northern Liberties. For terms, enquire of

March 23, 1789. PETER BROWNE.

To be Sold by the ſubſcriber,

LIVING in Allen townſhip, Northampton county, 272 acres of land, on the weſt branch of Manakeſy creek, there are 3 Dwelling-houſes thereon, with a good ſpring at each door, a Griſt and Saw-mill, Tan-yard, 14 acres of well watered meadow and more may be eaſily made, 520 bearing apple-trees, and is well timbered; this ſeat for mills, ſtore, tavern or other public buſineſs is not inferior to any in this neighbourhood, a croſs road going through ſaid land, it may conveniently be divided into 2 or 3 places, being 8 miles from Bethlehem, 9 from Allentown, 4 from Nazareth, and 10 from Eaſton. The terms of ſale will be made known by the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

‖ JESSE JONES.

Lancaſter, March 10, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Thurſday, the 9th day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, ſituate in Drummore townſhip, all that certain Tract or piece of Land, (called Steel's Fancy,) ſituate in ſaid townſhip, containing 208½ Acres, adjoining lands of Iſaac Alexander, Robert King and others, late the property of Samuel Steel, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by §

JAMES ROSS, Sheriff.

Lancaſter, March 10, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 10th day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, ſituate in Little Britain townſhip, all that certain Tract or piece of Land, (called Irregularity) ſituate in ſaid townſhip, containing 425 Acres, and allowance, adjoining lands of Stephen Giffens, John Walker and others, late the property of James Walker, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

§ JAMES ROSS, Sheriff.

Lancaſter, March 10, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Saturday, the 11th day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling-houſe of Jacob Frey, in the Borough of Lancaſter, all that certain Meſſuage or Tenement and Lot or piece of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of King-ſtreet, in the Borough aforeſaid, containing in front on the ſaid ſtreet 64 feet 4½ inches, and in depth to a 14 foot alley 252 feet, bounded by a meſſuage and lot late of Caſper Marbourg and others, taken in execution as the property of Chriſtian Liebpe, and to be ſold, by § JAMES ROSS, Sheriff.

Montgomery County, March 28, 1789.

One Hundred Guineas Reward.

WHEREAS a falſe and wicked report has been contrived and for ſome weeks paſt ſpread through the city of Philadelphia, and ſeveral of the counties, charging the ſubſcriber and his wife, who keep the Spring-houſe Tavern, in Montgomery county, with the murder, &c. of one or more Travellers, in order to get their property. Conceiving it to be a duty which I owe to the community of which I am a member, to my relations, friends and neighbours, and particularly to a tender wife, and ſeven children (ſeveral of them young and helpleſs) whoſe welfare or miſery in life greatly depends upon the character which I have and ſhall leave after me, to endeavour to bring to light ſuch dark and horrible Aſſaſſins of Characters, I do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any perſon who ſhall diſcover to me any legal evidence of the contriver of ſaid charge, or of the author or authors of the report, and of one HALF-JOHANNES for any certain information, whereby ſuch a diſcovery may be made. CHRISTIAN DULL.

Eight Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the ſubſcriber, (living near the Head of Elk,) on the 11th of October laſt, a yellow NEGROE LAD, named SAM, about 17 years of age, well formed for his years; he has a ſmall ſcar near his right eye, which is weaker than the other, and ſhews his teeth much when he laughs. He had on a new felt hat, a half worn cloth coloured ſailor made jacket, waiſtcoat and trowſers of eight hundred linnen, ſtriped with lye colour, tow ſhirt, ſhoes and ſtockings; he took with him a wallet full of clothes of ſundry kinds. Whoever harbours the ſaid SAM may depend upon being called to a ſtrict account, but whoever ſecures him in any gaol ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS, or, if brought home, the above reward, paid by

JOSEPH COUDON.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Michael Dowd, late of Lower Dublin, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts for ſettlement, to ‖ HUGH TOMB, acting Executor.

March 26, 1789.

To be SOLD or LET,

A Valuable FARM, of 150 acres, 20 thereof beſt watered meadow, and 20 more to be made, an old over ſhot griſt-mill and oil mill, with other large buildings, orchards, &c. ſituate in Bethel townſhip, Tulpehocken ſettlement, about 25 miles weſt of the town of Reading; alſo a new griſt and ſaw mill, with 300 or 600 acres of good land, buildings, &c. in Liken's valley, on Wiconeſky creek, about 40 miles weſt of Reading, all in Berks county. And ſeveral tracts of excellent land, with mill ſeats and meadowing, in Berks and Northumberland counties as above; or, to accommodate farmers and others having many ſons to ſettle, will exchange them for leſſer tracts of old land, in Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery or Cheſter counties.

Alſo to be ſold by the ſubſcriber, the beſt kind of

BOULTING CLOTHS,

Warranted good and ſuitable for every branch of the boulting buſineſs; as he has had 40 years experience in millering, importing and ſelling boulting cloths, on reaſonable terms, in Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia. c 3 M

March 10, 1789. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

BOSTON, March 28.

We are told, that orders have been iſſued by his excellency our worthy governor, to colonel Tyler, commandant of the firſt troop of horſe in Suffolk diviſion, to hold his troop in readineſs to eſcort his excellency the vice-preſident of the United States, when he ſhall ſet out for the ſeat of the fœderal government.

The hon. Triſtram Dalton, Eſq; we are ſorry to inform our readers, by a painful indiſpoſition is prevented from giving his attendance in the moſt honorable ſenate of the United States.

Anſwer of their Excellencies the General and Intendant of the French ports in Hiſpaniola, to the Petition of a number of American maſters of veſſels.

WE, governor-general and intendant, having conſidered the ſuggeſtions of the petition, and likewiſe, the repreſentations given us by monſieur the chevalier de Chavagnac, from which it appears that the captains who complain of violences offered to them had infringed the regulations for the ſafety of the harbour, by perſiſting to keep lights notwithſtanding the reiterated orders iſſued againſt it. Conſidering likewiſe, that their refuſal, though puniſhable, ought to have been regularly and legally proved before the puniſhment was inflicted; hereby command-ed that the petitioners be called into our preſence, that we may enjoin on them a conformity in future to the regulations and police of the port and harbour, and at the ſame time declare to them, that no puniſhment ſhall hereafter be inflicted on them, except after an examination and a regular proof of facts, and conformably to what ſhall be pronounced by us, if we take cognizance of the affair, or by our judges, if we prefer it to them. Given at Port-au-Prince, December 27, 1788.

Signed, DUCHILLEAU DE MARBOIS.

WORCESTER, March 19.

At the enſuing election the following gentlemen will be voted for, for governor and lieutenant governor, viz.

His Excellency John Hancock, Governor.
The Honorable Samuel Adams, Lieutenant Governor.

As will alſo,

The Honorable Chief Juſtice William Cuſhing, Governor.
The Honorable Benjamin Lincoln, Lieutenant Governor.

The public papers of our metropolis, which ought to be the vehicles of news, have been, for ſome time paſt, filled with the eſſays of the partizans for and againſt our rulers. Some writers rear the pillar of their virtues to more than Babel height, while thoſe of the oppoſite party are buſy in engraving their faults on columns of marble.

SALEM, March 17.

Captain Hilton arrived here yeſterday, in 49 days from Cadiz. He brings intelligence of the death of CHARLES III. KING OF SPAIN, which took place about the firſt of January, his Majeſty being about 72 years old. The public officers at Cadiz were in mourning on the occaſion.

NEWPORT, March 12.

Laſt Friday arrived from New-York the Hon. John Gardner, Eſq; one of our Delegates to the Congreſs --Singular indeed hath been the ſituation of this honorable gentleman while upon his important miſſion; for a long time the door of Congreſs was ſhut againſt him, for want of his commiſſion, which he had accidentally omitted, which was afterwards detained from him in an aſtoniſhing manner: For a ſhort period he enjoyed his ſeat in that Honorable Aſſembly, but for want of his colleagues, his vote could not be counted;---to cloſe the drama, on the firſt Wedneſday of March he found himſelf the only living member of a departed body, and returned here a delegate to a power that is no longer known.

PROVIDENCE, March 14.

We hear that a motion was yeſterday renewed in the General Aſſembly, now ſitting at Eaſt-Greenwich, for calling a State Convention, to take into conſideration the new form of government for the United States; when after warm debate it was again rejected by the uſual large majority.

NEW-YORK, March 26.

Advices from the Spaniſh colony of New-Orleans, at the mouth of the Miſſiſippi, inform us, that Governor Don Mero has granted permiſſion to the inhabitants of the weſtern counties of North-Carolina, that border on that river, to trade thereon, even down to New-Orleans.

Extract of a letter from St. John's (New-Brunſwick) dated February 27.

"His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleaſed to grant a further premiſſion for the importation of horſes, neat cattle, ſheep, hogs, poultry, or live ſtock of any ſort; flour, rice, or Indian corn, from any of the territories of the United States, into this province, by Britiſh ſubjects, &c. agreeable to law, commencing the 20th inſtant, for and during the term of SIX MONTHS."

NEW-BRUNSWICK, March 24.

From Eſſex county we learn, that petitions are handing about, praying the Honorable Congreſs to ſet aſide the election---that one of the candidates, who has been up in that part of the ſtate, ſeems to favor the deſign---ſhould this be the caſe, we can eaſily judge whether he really would wiſh to act that friendly part to the ſtate that many of his advocates ſuppoſed.---We cannot heſitate to ſay, if we ſpeak with candour, that the preſent repreſentation is as equitable as could have been expected, and compoſed of as worthy characters as the ſtate affords, though there are many who may make objections to each of them, and had others been choſen the murmurs of the people would not have been leſs. It has been remarked, that out of the 54 candidates, whoſe names were publiſhed by the Governor, ſcarcely one had eſcaped the laſh of ſome ſlanderous tongue.

WINCHESTER, March 18.

Since our laſt ſeveral gentlemen have arrived in this town from Kentucky, by whom we have been informed, that a general and uninterrupted trade has taken place between the inhabitants of that country and thoſe of the Spaniſh ſettlement at New-Orleans; ſeveral boats loaded with goods to a very conſiderable amount having arrived before our informants came away; that in return they took large quantities of tobacco, beef, corn, &c. and that from every appearance this traffic was likely to be continued and carried on with the greateſt alacrity, which cannot fail proving of the moſt infinite mutual advantage.

We were further informed, that moſt of the ſettlements in the quarter of Kentucky are now undiſturbed by the ſavages, no hoſtilities having for ſome time paſt been committed by them, except at the Little Miami, where, about five weeks ſince, a Shawaneſe Chief, called Black-Fiſh, and one of the Wyandot Chiefs, with a number of warriors, took three white people who were out ſurveying, and brought them in, under guard, to the garriſon ſtationed at the mouth of the Little Miami.---Their pretenſions were to ſettle a treaty with the garriſon, which our informants ſay was compleated on good terms by Captain Mac Geath and others. The Shawaneſe Chief was ſo fond of Capt. Mac Geath, that he offered to take him through the Indian country. Theſe Chiefs and warriors afterwards had it in their power to deſtroy three crews and their effects, but they proved friendly, furniſhed them with proviſions, and treated them kindly.

The Shawaneſe and Wyandots had ſeveral times before taken priſoners and brought them into the garriſon, with profeſſions of friendſhip; but it was ſuſpected their only intentions were to make their obſervations and get liquors, but from the above pacific conduct, the white inhabitants begin to put ſome confidence in them, and pleaſe themſelves with the hope of enjoying a peaceable ſummer.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 1.

We are authoriſed to aſſure the public, that on the *Queſtion* being put in the Supreme Executive Council on Saturday laſt---- "*Will this board comply with the requeſt of the General Aſſembly, in promulgating their addreſs to the people reſpecting the calling of a Convention?*"---the Yeas and Nays were called, and were as follow, viz.

YEAS.	NAYS.
Thomas Mifflin,	Amos Gregg,
George Roſs,	James Read,
Samuel Miles,	Frederick Watts,
Richard Willing,	Abraham Smith,
George Woods,	John Smilie,
Chriſtopher Kucher.	David Reddick,
	Nathan Denniſon.

The conſtitution of Pennſylvania, ſays a coreſpondent, was a compact made in 1776, between *the rulers* and *the ruled*. The *ruled*, that is to ſay, *the people*, broke the compact in 1787, by the act of the Convention, as of right they always can. When it was thus broken, the rulers were clearly ſo far abſolved from their oaths.

It is a remarkable fact that the good whigs of old Maſſachuſetts, than whom none were more liberal of their blood and treaſure in the courſe of the revolution, never had *a teſt law*. It is ſaid they would have conſidered it as void, being contrary to a conſtitution which ſecures every man his rights, and preſerves him free from puniſhment without trial and conviction of ſome offence by the verdict of a jury---It is wonderful how ſo enlightened a ſtate as Pennſylvania continued this law ſo long.

A correſpondent remarks, that the conſtitution only points out the *Council of Cenſors* as the ordinary mode of altering the conſtitution; but that it declares *the permanent and unalterable right of the people to alter it when they think it right ſo to do*---and ſuch is the doctrine of liberty, reaſon and juſtice, for there can be no lawful or rightful government but that which derives its juſt authority from the conſent of *the governed*. This is the language of the declaration of independence, the old confederation, the new fœderal conſtitution, and the conſtitution of Pennſylvania. To queſtion it, then, is to offend againſt *the written law* and *the majeſty of the people*.

The Council of Cenſors being compoſed of two members from each county, Luzerne, Dauphin, Northumberland, Weſtmoreland, Bedford, Allegheney and Huntingdon will ſend fourteen members.---Theſe fourteen could prevent any alterations in the conſtitution, fourteen being more than one third of forty, which the whole Council would be. In order to ſhew the impropriety of this, it muſt be obſerved that thoſe ſeven counties contain only thirteen thouſand electors, and the reſt of the ſtate, to whom they would dictate a conſtitution, contains fifty-ſix thouſand electors. Thirteen thouſand to give law to fifty-ſix thouſand! Let every man of conſcience, every candid and impartial, every good whig conſider this. *Muſt* he not ſay it is an abſolute tyranny. Will a man of truth and candor call ſuch a government a republic. The Parliament of Great-Britain with nine millions of people had ſurely a better right to make a conſtitution for America with only three milions, than a ſet of counties with thirteen thouſand men to make a conſtitution for another ſet with fifty-ſix thouſand. By this mode of government, eight men in Cheſter, Lancaſter or York, have the ſame power only as one in Luzerne. Seven men in Berks would have no more than one in Luzerne, and ſo on of the reſt. The freemen of thoſe counties which have from 3000 to 6000 taxables *are deprived of their rights*, to give an unjuſt power to thoſe that have leſs than 3000. The counties injured are, Waſhington, Fayette, Franklin, Cumberland, York, Lancaſter, Berks, Bucks, Northampton, Montgomery, Cheſter, Philadelphia, and the city, who it is hoped will have ſpirit enough to exert themſelves in the preſent meaſures to procure redreſs. We can rely on much aid too from the virtuous exertions of *the real friends of equal liberty and juſtice* in Luzerne, Dauphin, Northumberland, Allegheney, Huntingdon, Weſtmoreland and Bedford.

We are informed that Mr. Taylor, the bleacher and printer in Philadelphia county, has compleated a machine to break and rough-dreſs flax, which ſaves half the expence and nine-tenths of the labour by hand, as it goes either by horſe or water.

The machine for making nails and ſprigs, conſtructed by Mr. Folſom (late of our ſiſter ſtate of New-Hampſhire) now of Harriſburg in Pennſylvania, effects all its operations from rolled ſtrips of iron, without any further uſe of fire. This is likely to become a very valuable factory.

No factory is more wanted, ſays a correſpondent, than a capital glaſs manufactory for bottles ſimilar to thoſe of Briſtol in Great-Britain. Conſiderable orders for Philadelphia beer and porter are now in the city, ſome of which cannot be executed for want of proper bottles. While France is diſcouraging *glaſs-works*, for want of wood, the United States ſhould eſtabliſh them, for her wood is in many places an incumbrance.

Saturday forenoon, in the General Aſſembly, a Bill was enacted into a law, for appointing a Regiſter-General, "for the purpoſe of regiſtering the accounts of the ſtate;" and to whom the accounts of the Comptroller-General of this Commonwealth are to be ſubmitted, "before he, the Comptroller, ſhall finally ſettle the ſame." By the act aforeſaid, that part of the act of April 1785, which "ſecures to the preſent Comptroller-General a continuance in office for the term of ſeven years,"---is repealed, and made void.----And the Legiſlature have appointed John Donaldſon, Eſq; Regiſter-General of this Commonwealth.

Same day the General Aſſembly adjourned to the third Tueſday in Auguſt next.

On Thurſday evening laſt was married, Mr. JACOB COX, merchant, to Miſs HILTZHEIMER, daughter of Jacob Hiltzheimer, Eſq; all of this city.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, to his friend in this city, dated March 26.

"I have waited for ſome time, with expectations of having it in my power to inform you that the Congreſs had proceeded to buſineſs; but am ſorry to ſay, they remain *in ſtatu quo*.---As yet, twenty-ſix Repreſentatives and ten Senators. When they will have a majority, is uncertain; it depends, however, on the ſtates of Jerſey and Delaware, for Senators. The Lower Houſe, it is ſaid, will be formed to-morrow."

Cumberland County, New-Jerſey, March 26th, 1789.

Tueſday laſt the Honorable JONATHAN ELMER ſet out for New-York, to take his ſeat in the Fœderal Senate.

Previous to his departure he was invited, by a number of the moſt reſpectable gentlemen of the county, to partake of an elegant entertainment provided at the houſe of Major Daniel Maſkell. After ſupper the following toaſts were drank.

1. The new Fœderal Conſtitution, may it be ſpeedily put in operation.
2. His Excellency General Waſhington.
3. The Hon. John Adams.
4. The Senate of the United States.
5. The Fœderal Houſe of Repreſentatives.
6. The Governor and State of New-Jerſey.
7. The Promoters of Public Happineſs.
8. May the Liberties of the People be the principal Object of the Rulers.
9. Succeſs to Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce.
10. Honour, Virtue and Patriotiſm.
11. A ſpeedy Reformation to Rhode-Iſland and North-Carolina.

At the cloſe of the entertainment, which was conducted with the greateſt order and decorum, the following addreſs was preſented to DR. ELMER, in the name of all the gentlemen preſent, by Ephraim Seely, Eſquire.

SIR,

As you are ſhortly to ſet out for New-York, to take your ſeat in the Fœderal Senate, we embrace this opportunity to take leave of you, by expreſſing our entire approbation of the choice of our Legiſlature in appointing you one of the Senators of Congreſs for this ſtate.

Your literary acquirements, the early and active part you took in the cauſe of liberty and your country in the late revolution, your knowledge and experience in the ſcience of government, and in the affairs of the United States, and the many public characters which you have ſuſtained with honor and reputation, for a ſeries of years, have procured you the eſteem and confidence of your fellow citizens, and are evidences of your integrity and abilities to ſerve your country in the high and important ſtation in which you are now placed. Having long experienced the inconveniences ariſing from the weakneſs and inſtability of our old fœderal government, we rejoice in the proſpect of a ſpeedy relief from many of thoſe evils by the operation of the new conſtitution, which is now to be put in execution.----The full effects of any ſyſtem of government we apprehend can only be known with certainty by experience; we wiſh, therefore, to ſee the new government tried in its preſent form before any alterations are attempted in it; and we feel a ſatisfaction in believing, that your ſentiments on this ſubject coincide exactly with ours, and with thoſe of every good citizen of this ſtate.

To which the DOCTOR returned the following anſwer.

GENTLEMEN,

Be pleaſed to accept of my ſincereſt thanks for the favorable opinion you entertain of my public conduct, and for the marks of perſonal reſpect with which you have ſeen fit to honor me this evening.

I acknowledge with gratitude the high truſt and confidence repoſed in me by my country, in appointing me a Senator for this ſtate in the Fœderal Legiſlature.

Senſible of my inability, and fully convinced from paſt experience of the difficulty and importance of the buſineſs in which I am about to engage, give me leave to aſſure you, gentlemen, that I enter upon it with the greateſt diffidence and reluctance. I conceive it however to be my duty, at this critical period, to ſacrifice perſonal and private conſiderations to the public good. In making this ſacrifice, I feel myſelf actuated by a ſenſe of the obligation I am under to my fellow citizens, for the honor they have conferred on me, and an earneſt deſire to promote the general welfare and intereſt of my country.

To make a fair experiment of the new Fœderal Conſtitution, by putting it into execution immediately, is an object which I have much at heart. The ſucceſs of the experiment will depend, greatly, upon the manner in which this grand machine is firſt put in motion. Many of its ſuppoſed defects may, I humbly conceive, be much eaſier and more ſafely remedied, by a due attention to the arrangement of its various parts, than by any previous amendments, founded only on theoretic reaſoning. Theſe are the principles by which I mean to govern my conduct in this buſineſs. In ſo doing I flatter myſelf I ſhall meet your approbation, and contribute my mite towards the good of the union. And while I endeavor faithfully to ſerve my country in general, I ſhall make it my conſtant ſtudy to promote the honor and intereſt of the ſtate to which I belong, and that part of it in particular, with which I am more immediately connected.

*** The Freeholders of this City

are requeſted to take notice, That on *Tueſday* next an Election will be held, at the State-houſe, for FIFTEEN ALDERMEN.

TAVERN.

THAT old and commodious INN at the corner of Cheſnut and Fourth-ſtreets, at the ſign of the *Fœderal Convention*, formerly known by that of the Croſs Keys and Anvil, lately repaired and fitted up, with the LOT and STABLES belonging, to be LET. Alſo ſome adjacent vacant LOTS to be leaſed on ground-rent, or for a term of years. Apply at the ſtore of the ſubſcribers.---Where an APPRENTICE is wanted.

March 31. WILLIAM & JOHN SITGREAVES.

To COVER this Seaſon,

At the farm of the ſubſcriber, at Point-no-Point, at *Three Pounds Seven Shillings and Six-pence* for the ſeaſon, each mare:

The beautiful HORSE

ATLAS,

FOUR years old this graſs; fifteen hands and one inch high; he is a bright bay, with a ſtrong black mane and tail, ſtout made and ſtrong boned, and has as much action as any horſe: *He is full blooded*; got by the noted horſe *Eclipſe*---Eclipſe was got by *Herod*---Herod by *Fearnought*.-- The pedigrees of theſe horſes is up to the *firſt breed* now in America---*The Ulſter Laſs* is the dam of Atlas, ſhe was got by *Granby*, her dam *Dianna*, got by *Wildair*---Wildair was imported by James Delancy, Eſquire, which horſe from his *great character and blood* was afterwards ſent back to England, where he covered at Forty Guineas each mare.---The Ulſter Laſs's grand-dam was a Bullyrock, her great-grand-dam was Governor Ogle's Barb, imported---ſhe is a full ſiſter to Pantaloon---owned by Mr. John Allen.

Good paſture on reaſonable terms, and every neceſſary care will be taken of the mares while under the ſubſcriber's charge.---The money to be paid when the mares are re-delivered.

March 12, 1789. JACOB BATES.

Muſtard & Chocolate Manufactory.

The manufactory of Muſtard and Chocolate as formerly done by the late *W. & M. Norton & Co.* is continued by

JOHN HAWORTH,

Who has for ſale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at ſaid Store, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets. And alſo cóntinues to give the higheſt price for any quantity of GOOD MUSTARD SEED.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation, late the property of William White, deceaſed, ſituate in Derry townſhip, Dauphin county, on the road leading from Lancaſter to Harriſburg, about 22 miles from the former, containing 214 acres and allowance, about 100 acres thereof are cleared, and the remainder is well timbered, 25 acres of good meadow, and more may be made at a moderate expence; there are on the premiſes a good dwelling-houſe, barn and out-houſes, a well of excellent water at the door, and ſeveral never-failing ſtreams running through different parts of the premiſes. The title is indiſputable. For further particulars apply to JOHN WHITE, } Executors.
JAMES SCOTT, }

March 17, 1789.

Twenty-Second of the Firſt Month, 1789.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Newtown townſhip, a black pied BULL, marked with a crop in the near ear, and half a crop in the off. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

‡ SAMPSON CARY.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

On the firſt day of the next month, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE Plantation, in Shrewſbury, Monmouth county, in Eaſt-Jerſey, about half a mile from Shrewſbury town, a large two ſtory dwelling-houſe with four rooms on a floor, commodiouſly ſituated by the great road leading from Freehold to Black Point, a barn and other houſes thereon. The land is good, having a large quantity of meadow and extraordinary graſing ground, or for tillage, about ſeven acres of ſalt meadow; the whole land for ſale conſiſts of 222 acres, may be all ſold together or divided into three parcels, as may beſt ſuit the buyer. The purchaſer may have many years truſt for the greater part of the money, on giving ſecurity. If not ſold on ſaid day it will be rented. Any perſon deſirous to know more particulars reſpecting the premiſes, any time before the day of ſale, by applying to *Joſhua Morris*, of Abington, in Montgomery county, or *Thomas Wilſon*, of Briſtol townſhip, in Bucks county, or of *John Wardell*, living on the premiſes, may be informed thereof.

The vendue to be held, and ſale made, by

§ JOSHUA MORRIS,
Third month 10, 1789. THOMAS WILSON.

War-Office *of the* United-States,

February 15, 1789.

PUBLIC Information is hereby given to all commiſſioned officers, non-commiſſioned officers and privates of the late army of the United States, entitled to lands in purſuance of the ſeveral reſolves of Congreſs, or to their Aſſigns or legal Repreſentatives, that warrants for their reſpective proportions will be iſſued at this office after the firſt day of April next.

In order to prevent unneceſſary applications, it may be neceſſary to ſtate, that the following deſcriptions of officers and ſoldiers only are entitled to lands from the United States.

Firſt. Commiſſioned officers who ſerved until the end of the war.

Second. Commiſſioned officers deranged by virtue of the ſeveral reſolves of Congreſs.

Third. The legal repreſentatives of all commiſſioned officers killed in action.

Fourth. The medical ſtaff deſignated by the reſolve of Congreſs of the 22d September, 1780.

Fifth. All non-commiſſioned officers and privates who inliſted for and continued in the ſervice to the end of the war.

Sixth. The legal repreſentatives of all non-commiſſioned officers and privates, inliſted for the war, and who were killed in action.

To prevent the parties juſtly entitled to the warrants being defrauded, the following regulations will be obſerved:

Firſt. In caſe of perſonal applications of Non-commiſſioned officers and privates, proof will be required of their being the identical perſons whoſe rights they claim, by a certificate of an officer of the regiment or line to which they belonged.

Second. In caſe of aſſignments, legal evidence of the transfer will be required.

Third. Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidences of their reſpective offices.

Fourth. No warrant will be iſſued to the order of the party originally entitled, or to the order of any aſſignee, or legal repreſentative, but in conſequence of a power of attorney duly acknowledged.

The warrants for military bounties of land may be ſatisfied in any of the following diſtricts within the Weſtern Territory, which are appropriated by the United States in Congreſs for that purpoſe, to wit.

Firſt. One million of acres, bounded on the eaſt by the ſeventh range of townſhips---ſouth by the land contracted for by Cutler and Sargent, and to extend north, as far as the ranges of townſhips---and weſtward ſo far as to include the above quantity.

Second. A tract beginning at the mouth of the river Ohio---thence up the Miſſiſippi to the river Au Vauſe---thence up the ſame until it meets a weſt line from the mouth of the Little Wabaſh---thence eaſtward with the ſaid line to the Great Wabaſh---thence down the ſame to the Ohio, and thence with the Ohio to the place of beginning, which is ſuppoſed to contain upwards of two millions of acres.

Third. Several tracts drawn for by the Secretary at War out of the four firſt ranges of townſhips ſurveyed, amounting to about ninety-ſeven thouſand acres.

Fourth. Within the limits of purchaſes made by ſeveral companies, not exceeding one ſeventh part of ſaid purchaſes.

H. KNOX.

THE SUBSCRIBERS being appointed Surveyors of two diſtricts or tracts of land, ſet apart by the United States in Congreſs, for ſatisfying the MILITARY BOUNTIES of lands promiſed to the late army, GIVE THIS PUBLIC NOTICE,

To all officers, non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers of the late army, entitled to ſuch bounties,---That they or their legal repreſentatives, make application to the Secretary at War for warrants, agreeably to an ordinance of Congreſs of the 9th day of July laſt, and forward them to our office at Carliſle, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, before the 15th of Auguſt next, as a preference in locating will be given to prior entries with us. We will ſet out from Pittſburg, for the diſtrict on the Muſkingum, the 15th of September, provided a ſufficient number of warrants are entered by that time:---When the buſineſs on the Muſkingum is finiſhed, the time for ſurveying the diſtrict between the Miſſiſippi, Ohio and Wabaſh rivers will be duly noticed.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, } Surveyors.
JAMES IRVINE, }

Carliſle, 6th January, 1789.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, March* 10, 1789.

Piers to be Built.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office, from ſuch perſons as are deſirous to contract for the building and ſinking Piers at or near Mud-iſland, until the 10th day of April next, at which time it is expected to cloſe the contract.

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,
By ISAAC COLLINS, in Trenton,

The HOLY BIBLE,

Containing the OLD *and* NEW TESTAMENT;
With the APOCRYPHA *and* MARGINAL NOTES.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted, page for page, with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An Index will be added; and alſo the ſcripture meaſures, weights and coins.

II. The price to ſubſcribers for the volume, well bound, Four Spaniſh Dollars; One Dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on the delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to preſs as ſoon as three thouſand copies ſhall be ſubſcribed for, and to be finiſhed without delay.

The Editor has been encouraged, by a number of reſpectable characters, to offer the above propoſals to the public, under a conviction that a handſome American edition of the Bible, in quarto, will, at this time, be both ſeaſonable and acceptable, as no part of the money will go out of the country.

This conſideration, it is hoped, will be an inducement to ſubſcribe, and of courſe promote the more frequent reading of this moſt invaluable book in private families. He therefore wiſhes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance, of people of all denominations; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ample ſatisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatneſs.

Subſcriptions will be received by HUGH GAINE and EDWARD PRIOR, *New-York*; by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK and WILLIAM YOUNG, *Philadelphia*; by TOWNSEND & PATTON, *Baltimore*; and by the EDITOR in *Trenton*.

It is requeſted, that the leading characters of all the different denominations of chriſtians in the United States, who may feel diſpoſed to promote this undertaking, will, as early as may be, grant their aſſiſtance in procuring ſubſcriptions---and that the ſeveral Printers of news-papers in the union will be pleaſed to inſert the above propoſals in their papers.

To all whom it may concern.

Mr. Iſaac Collins has, for many years laſt paſt, been, and ſtill is, Printer to the ſtate of New-Jerſey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to ſee his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctneſs of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to buſineſs.

Trenton, 11th Sept. 1788. *WIL. LIVINGSTON.*

Extract from the Minutes of the Synod of New-York and New-Jerſey, November 3, 1788.

"As correct and faithful impreſſions of the Holy Scriptures are of the utmoſt neceſſity to preſerve the purity and peace of the churches of Chriſt---and as Mr. *Collins*, printer, of the State of New-Jerſey, is about to make an impreſſion of the Old and New Teſtaments, and wiſhes the countenance and ſupport of all denominations of chriſtians----

"ON MOTION,

"*Reſolved*, That the Synod cheerfully recommend it to their people to encourage this undertaking---and that Dr. Witherſpoon, Dr. Smith and Mr. Armſtrong be a committee, to concur with any ſuch committee as may be appointed, whether from any other denomination, or from any other Synod of our denomination, to reviſe and correct the proof ſheets, and, if neceſſary, to fix upon the moſt correct edition of the Scriptures, to be recommended to the printer, from which to make his impreſſion."

A true copy,
JAMES F. ARMSTRONG, Clerk of Synod.

For Mr. COLLINS, *Printer.*

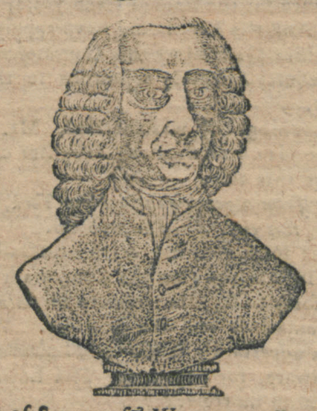
Reading, March 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 2d day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, all that meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land thereto belonging, ſituate in the townſhip of Brunſwick, and county of Berks, adjoining lands of Adam Miller and vacant lands; containing 100 acres and allowance, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Conrad Minnich, and to be ſold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, March 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, on Saturday, the 4th day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, all that certain tract, piece or parcel of land, called Wolfenbuttle, ſituate in Pine-grove townſhip, and county of Berks, adjoining lands of Jacob Dundore and vacant lands; containing 222 acres and one quarter, and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads: Taken in execution as the eſtate of Valentine Heleerling, and to be ſold by JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.



The Partnerſhip of SHARP & WILLIAM DELANY, Druggiſts, being diſſolved, the ſubſcriber continues the buſineſs on his own account, at *Fothergill's Head*, the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Market-ſtreets,

Where a Freſh and General Aſſortment of

Drugs and Medicines,

Surgeons Inſtruments & Patent Medicines,

Are to be diſpoſed of on very reaſonable terms.

Medicine cheſts for family or ſea uſe, put up with proper directions.

Storekeepers may be accommodated with Patent Medicines, &c. with a generous allowance.

His former cuſtomers as well as thoſe who chuſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend upon his utmoſt attention to ſerve them, and to give ſatisfaction. WILLIAM DELANY.

January 16, 1789.

WILLIAM SAUNDERS.

WHEREAS, about the month of October, 1778, WILLIAM SAUNDERS, then a Midſhipman on board his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip the Preſton, at that time commanded by Commodore Hotham, ſailed in the Hotham tender, under the command of Lieutenant Hele, from New-York to Philadelphia, with diſpatches from the Earl of Carliſle and others, his Britannic Majeſty's Commiſſioners for peace, but the ſaid Tender was caſt away on her paſſage, and the ſaid WILLIAM SAUNDERS has never ſince been heard of. Any perſon who can give information of the ſaid WILLIAM SAUNDERS, if he ſhould be living, or, if dead, when and where he died, is requeſted to communicate the ſame to the printers hereof, by whom he will be rewarded for his expence and trouble. c. 8 w.

To the PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a certain *John Fowler*, of Lampeter townſhip, Lancaſter county, hath (about four years ago) in a deceitful and fraudulent manner, obtained of us the ſubſcribers, and many others, notes of £ 25 each, on account of certain lands to be divided by lottery, the conditions whereof he hath not complied with, neither have we received any value therefor. This is therefore to forewarn all perſons againſt taking an aſſignment of any of the ſaid notes, as we are reſolved not to pay any part thereof.

	Sam. Haines, jun.	Adam Swope,
	Jacob Cryder,	John Bringley,
	John Creſt,	John Reres,
	Peter Groſs,	Daniel Lefever,
	Martin Crider,	Jacob Swope,
	Andrew Shults,	Jacob Sneoley,
	John Furry,	Daniel Swope,
	Jacob Dentler,	Simon Snider,
	Sam. Haines,	John Coſner,
	Andrew Rudey,	John Engelbeal,
	Henry Rudey,	George Waggoner,
	Leonard Rodfong,	Abraham Kendrick,
	John Neller,	Balſer Barge,
	Jonn Frig,	Jacob Winter,
	Ludwig Urban,	Henry Muſſer,
	Henry Sharkar,	John Bear,
	Michael Stener,	John Muſſer,
March 9,	Peter Cline,	John Rine,
1789.	George Rodfong,	Daniel Rine.
	Henry Derr,	

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on the 6th of Fourth Month next,

THE FOLLOWING FARMS,

No. 1. THE Plantation called Callander's, at Richmond, on Point-no-Point, at the 4 mile ſtone, on the road from Philadelphia, containing about 42 acres of meadow, a great part of which was laſt year plowed and ſowed with Timothy ſeed, and about 37 acres of upland, 8 acres of which is orchard and garden. On the upland there is a crop well put in, of winter grain, now in good order, which the tenant may purchaſe at a reaſonable price. The buildings on this farm are a two ſtory brick dwelling-houſe and frame kitchen, alſo a frame two ſtory houſe, and a large hay-houſe or barn.

No. 2. A Plantation near the above, on ſaid road, containing upwards of 60 acres, of which 33 acres are meadow, and 27 acres upland, including an orchard and excellent piece of garden ground. The buildings are, a dwelling-houſe, two rooms on a floor, and a barn or hay-houſe.

No. 3. The Plantation now in the tenure of Jacob and Philip Kohlman, containing about 80 acres, of which 24 acres are meadow, the remainder upland, including orchard and garden. The dwelling-houſe is frame, one ſtory high, three rooms on the ground floor, and a large and commodious barn, all in good repair. This farm is nearly adjoining the road leading from Philadelphia to Frankford, and near the four mile ſtone. To be let with the above, and next the four mile ſtone, is a ſmall houſe and garden, with ſome fruit trees, now in the tenure of Leonard Kroneman.

No. 4. A two ſtory ſtone houſe and about 10 acres of land, on the road leading from Point-no-Point to Frankford, in the tenure of Johannes Henry Fiſher; alſo two fields adjoining, containing 37 acres and one fourth, on which are many apple and other fruit trees, to be let with the foregoing houſe and lot.

No. 5. A brick houſe, four rooms on a floor, two ſtories high, and the uſe of a good milk houſe, with a rich lot of four acres for garden adjoining, and about 2¾ acres of a good bearing orchard, and about 70 acres of plow land; alſo 13 acres of meadow, with the uſe of a large barn, adjoining the road leading from Point-no-Point to Frankford.

Any perſon inclining to rent either of the above farms, will be informed of the terms, by applying to

HENRY DRINKER,
JOHN DRINKER,
Philad. 2d Mo. 10, 1789. JOHN FIELD.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

ON the ſecond inſtant, in the evening, was ſtolen from the door of a tavern at the upper end of Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, a dark bay MARE, 9 years old this ſpring, about 15 hands high, trots all, has a ſmall dark ſtar in her forehead and a large ſcar a little above her off flank, which is mixed with white hairs, ſhe is lengthy and well built, carries high, ſhod before, a ſhort mane and ſwitch tail; had on a man's ſaddle with blue houſings bound with yellow binding, and an old bridle with ſtiff bits. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid Mare, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have the above reward, by applying to MATTHEW CONNARD, Inn-holder, in Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, living in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county.

March 16, 1789. ‡ JOHN LAPP.

West Whiteland, Cheſter county, March 9, 1789.

WHEREAS *Alexander Simſon*, of Virginia, hath obtained my obligation, dated the 6th day of this inſtant, conditioned for the payment of eighteen pounds, lawful money of Pennſylvania, on the firſt day of June next: theſe are to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid obligation, as I am determined not to pay the ſame, or any part thereof, until compelled by due courſe of law, not having received any value therefor.

§ DAVID WILLIAMS.

WHEREAS *Thomas Wright*, of Bucks county, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, did obtain from the ſubſcribers a note of hand, payable on demand, for the ſum of ſix pounds twelve ſhillings and ſix-pence, dated the 30th day of June, 1788; and whereas we have received no value for ſaid note, we deſire that no perſon takes an aſſignment on ſaid note, after this date, as we are determined not to pay it until compelled by law.

† ISAAC M'CALMONT,
February 27th, 1789. JOHN SMITH.

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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1789.

PHILADELPHIA, *April 8.*

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London to his Friend in this City, dated Jan. 6, 1789; received by the February Packet, arrived at New-York from Falmouth.

"I promiſed you in the beginning of my letter to give ſome account of the Parliamentary debates, which have lately ſo much occupied my attention. I am this moment returned from the Houſe, ſo that I can report to you the very lateſt proceedings.

"You muſt have already frequently heard of the melancholy ſubject of theſe debates, for ſo it is the faſhion of people of all deſcriptions to denominate the king's inſanity; thoſe who are ſure of gaining, as well as thoſe who muſt loſe by it. The King being inſane, the exerciſe of the right of royal authority ſtands ſtill, and the nation are called upon in their wiſdom to provide a remedy for the miſchief. The Parliament aſſemble for this purpoſe, (and ſo ſhall I continue to call the *two Houſes* of Parliament, though headed by a mad King, in contradiction to the faſhionable idea of the Foxites, that they only form a Convention) and being aſſembled, it is propoſed in the Houſe of Commons, after going through the neceſſary ceremonies of aſcertaining the King's incapacity, &c. that the two Houſes of Parliament as the free, legal and conſtitutional repreſentatives of all the eſtates of the people of this kingdom, provide a regent for the purpoſe of adminiſtering the executive branch of government, of ſupplying that defect in the government which the King's inſanity has occaſioned.—To this propoſal of the Miniſter, an amendment was propoſed by an oppoſition Member, viz. "that an addreſs be preſented to the Prince of Wales, praying him to take upon himſelf the government, in imitation of that ſent to the Prince of Orange, at the time of the revolution." The object of this amendment was to proceed by the moſt expeditious means poſſible to the perfecting of the legiſlature, by recognizing the rights of the Prince of Wales to form the third branch of it, without performing any legiſlative act previous to it, as the act of Parliament propoſed by the Miniſter would have been. In ſupport of this amendment, Mr. Fox made an aſſertion, which his friends finding it univerſally condemned have attributed to paſſion, and ſtiled a haſty and unguarded expreſſion, that the Prince of Wales had an abſolute right to aſſume the regency. I confeſs, I never have thought it an unadviſed aſſertion, myſelf; I rather think the Prince wiſhed to feel the pulſe of the two Houſes, and ordered Fox to make the aſſertion. This is entirely matter of conjecture, and perhaps, a ſingular one. However, in anſwer to it, Mr. Pitt aſſerted what was apparently a bolder and more alarming doctrine, that the Prince of Wales had no better right to the regency, than any other ſubject of his Majeſty's dominions: this he qualified by a promiſe that, as ſoon as the Houſe ſhould have acceded to his original propoſitions, he would propoſe that the Prince ſhould be appointed regent, ſole regent, and that he ſhould have no permanent council—He allowed the infinite advantages which would reſult from ſuch a choice, the danger and inconvenience which would follow any other; but contended that the two Houſes of Parliament had a right to exerciſe their diſcretion in the buſineſs; that they were the legal guardians of the realm, and were in duty bound to provide for its emergencies, and to take care that the commonwealth ſuffered no detriment. This difference of opinions gave riſe to two of the warmeſt, ableſt and beſt conducted debates, firſt in the Houſe of Commons, and then in the Houſe of Lords, that I have ever heard. The Houſe of Commons ſat till 4, and the Houſe of Lords till half paſt 12. They were on different days, and I had the advantage of hearing both. In both Houſes the queſtion of *right* was rather avoided on the part of the Prince. Indeed, the Duke of York came down to the Houſe of Lords, to ſay for his brother, that he aſſumed, contended for, or inſiſted on no right whatſoever, and gave the Houſe to underſtand, that he would be ſatisfied with the regency given to him in what way they pleaſed. Beſides the ordinary ſpeakers of the Houſe of Commons, Lord North took a very active part in this debate, and I was very much pleaſed to hear him—I had never heard him before, and found ſomething vaſtly impoſing in his manner, as well as in his elocution. In the Houſe of Lords, the perſon who ſhone moſt, and whoſe ſpeech was moſt univerſally admired by all orders and claſſes of men, was my friend Lord Landſdown; he ſpoke like a god; his ſpeech was full fraught with the pureſt principles of the conſtitution; he contended for, and aſſerted nobly and manfully the ſacred *rights* of the *people*; denied that Kings and Princes had *any rights*, except thoſe which they held in truſt for the people, and for their benefit. The Houſe, ſtrangers, and all, were burſting with applauſe. There was not a freeman, nor a lover of the conſtitution preſent, whoſe heart did not dilate upon the occaſion, and who did not bleſs the orator for the precious truths which fell from his mouth. Mr. Pitt ſo ably ſupported in that Houſe, and ſo ſtrong himſelf, in and by, and thro' himſelf in the other, carried all his propoſitions by conſiderable majorities. In the midſt of this buſineſs, the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons died, and that gave riſe to ſome delay: however, Mr. Grenville, brother to the Marquis of Buckingham, was choſen yeſterday Speaker, in Mr. Cornwall's place; and to-day the Houſe met to conſider the reſtrictions which Mr. Pitt promiſed to ſtate to them with regard to the power of the regent. Inſtead of going into that diſcuſſion as every body expected, and for the ſake of which, I put off the concluſion of my letter until ſo late a period, yet, I fear, I ſhall not be in time with it. The Houſe have employed themſelves the whole evening in the moſt violent and abuſive altercations, and adjourned for the purpoſe of farther examination of the King's phyſicians, with reſpect to the preſent ſtate of his Majeſty's health; a thing which has always been, and is of as general notoriety, as any one tranſaction or fact that ever took place. The buſineſs it is expected will end in the laying ſome few reſtrictions on the regent, and then in the regent's turning every one out of office who joined to lay them on him. So much for a general ſketch of the late debates, or rather of the ſubject of them."

Authentic Copy of Mr. PITT's *Letter to His Royal Highneſs the* PRINCE *of* WALES, *left at Carlton Houſe, on Tueſday Night, the 30th December.*

SIR,

THE proceedings in parliament being now brought to a point, which will render it neceſſary to propoſe to the Houſe of Commons, the particular meaſures to be taken for ſupplying the defect of the perſonal exerciſe of royal authority during the preſent interval, and your Royal Highneſs having ſome time ſince ſignified your pleaſure, that any communication on this ſubject ſhould be in writing, I take the liberty of reſpectfully entreating your Royal Highneſs's permiſſion to ſubmit to your conſideration the out-lines of the plan which his Majeſty's *Confidential Servants* humbly conceive, (according to the beſt judgment which they are able to form) to be proper to be propoſed in the preſent circumſtances.

It is their humble opinion, that your Royal Highneſs ſhould be empowered to exerciſe the royal authority in the name and on the behalf of his Majeſty, during his Majeſty's illneſs, and to do all acts which might legally be done by his Majeſty, with proviſions, nevertheleſs, that the care of his majeſty's royal perſon, and the management of his Majeſty's houſehold, and the direction and appointment of the officers and ſervants therein, ſhould be in the Queen, under ſuch regulations as may be thought neceſſary.—That the power to be exerciſed by your Royal Highneſs ſhould not extend to the granting the real or perſonal property of the king, (except as far as relates to the renewal of leaſes) to the granting any office in reverſion, or to the granting, for any other term than during his Majeſty's pleaſure, any penſion, or any office whatever, except ſuch as muſt by law be granted for life, or during good behaviour, nor to the granting any rank or dignity of the peerage of this realm, to any perſon, except his Majeſty's iſſue, who ſhall have attained the age of twenty-one years.

Theſe are the chief points which have occurred to his Majeſty's ſervants. I beg leave to add, that their ideas are formed on the ſuppoſition that his Majeſty's illneſs is only temporary, and may be of no long duration. It may be difficult to fix before hand, the preciſe period for which theſe proviſions ought to laſt; but if unfortunately his Majeſty's recovery ſhould be protracted to a more diſtant period, than there is reaſon at preſent to imagine, it will be open hereafter to the wiſdom of parliament, to re-conſider theſe proviſions, whenever the circumſtances appear to call for it.

If your Royal Highneſs ſhould be pleaſed to require any further explanation on the ſubject, and ſhould condeſcend to ſignify your orders, that I ſhould have the honor of attending your Royal Highneſs for that purpoſe, or to intimate any other mode in which your Royal Highneſs may wiſh to receive ſuch explanation, I ſhall reſpectfully wait your Royal Highneſs's commands.

I have the honor to be,
With the utmoſt deference and ſubmiſſion,
SIR,
Your Royal Highneſs's
Moſt dutiful and devoted Servant,
(Signed) W. PITT.

Downing-ſtreet, Tueſday Night, Dec. 30, 1788.

Authentic Copy of the Paper delivered by the Prince *of* Wales *to the Lord Chancellor, in Reply to the Letter ſent to his* Royal Highneſs *from Mr.* Pitt.

THE Prince of Wales learns from Mr. Pitt's letter, the proceedings in parliament are now in a train which enables Mr. Pitt, according to the intimation in his former letter, to communicate to the Prince, the outlines of the plan which his Majeſty's confidential ſervants conceive to be proper to be propoſed in the preſent circumſtances.

Concerning the ſteps already taken by Mr. Pitt, the Prince is ſilent. Nothing done by the two Houſes of Parliament can be a proper ſubject of his animadverſion; but when previouſly to any diſcuſſion in parliament, the outlines of a ſcheme of government are ſent for his conſideration, in which it is propoſed that he ſhall be perſonally and principally concerned, and by which the Royal Authority, and the Public welfare may be deeply affected, the Prince would be unjuſtifiable, were he to with-hold an explicit declaration of his ſentiments. His ſilence might be conſtrued into a previous approbation of a plan, the accompliſhment of which every motive of duty to his Father and Sovereign, as well as of regard for the public intereſt, obliges him to conſider as injurious to both.

In the ſtate of deep diſtreſs, in which the Prince, and the whole Royal Family were involved, by the heavy calamity which has fallen upon the King, and at a moment, when government, deprived of its chief energy and ſupport, ſeemed peculiarly to need the cordial and united aid of all deſcriptions of good ſubjects, it was not expected by the Prince, that a plan ſhould be offered to his conſideration, by which government was to be rendered difficult, if not impracticable, in the hands of any perſon intended to repreſent the King's authority; much leſs in the hands of his Eldeſt Son, the Heir Apparent of his kingdoms, and the perſon moſt bound to the maintainance of his Majeſty's juſt prerogatives and authority, as well as moſt intereſted in the happineſs, the proſperity, and the glory of the people.

The prince forbears to remark on the ſeveral parts of the ſketch of the plan laid before him; he apprehends it muſt have been formed with ſufficient deliberation to preclude the probability of any argument of his producing an alteration of ſentiment in the projectors of it. But he truſts, with confidence, to the wiſdom and juſtice of parliament, when the whole of the ſubject, and the circumſtances connected with it, ſhall come under their deliberation.

He obſerves therefore, only generally on the heads communicated by Mr. Pitt—and it is with deep regret the Prince makes the obſervation, that he ſees, in the contents of that paper, a project for producing weakneſs, diſorder, and inſecurity in every branch of the adminiſtration of affairs—A project for dividing the Royal Family from each other—for ſeparating the Court from the State, and thereby diſjoining government from its natural and accuſtomed ſupport.—A ſcheme for diſconnecting the authority to command ſervice, from the power of animating it by reward; and for allotting to the Prince all the invidious duties of government, without the means of ſoftening them to the public, by any one act of grace, favor, or benignity.

The Prince's feelings on contemplating this plan, are alſo rendered ſtill more painful to him, by obſerving that it is not founded on any general principle, but is calculated to infuſe jealouſies and ſuſpicion (wholly groundleſs, he truſts) in that quarter, whoſe confidence it will ever be the firſt pride of his life to merit and obtain.

With regard to the motive and object of the limitations and reſtrictions propoſed, the Prince can have but little to obſerve. No light or information is offered him by his Majeſty's miniſters on theſe points. They have informed him what the powers are which they mean to refuſe him, not why they are withheld.

The Prince, however, holding as he does, that it is an undoubted and fundamental principle of this conſtitution, that the powers and prerogatives of the crown are veſted there, as a truſt for the benefit of the people, and that they are ſacred only as they are neceſſary to the preſervation of that poiſe and balance of the conſtitution, which experience has proved to be the true ſecurity of the liberty of the ſubject—muſt be allowed to obſerve, that the plea of public utility ought to be ſtrong, manifeſt, and urgent, which calls for the extinction or ſuſpenſion of any one of thoſe eſſential rights in the ſupreme power, or its repreſentative; or which can juſtify the Prince in conſenting, that in his perſon, an experiment ſhall be made to aſcertain with how ſmall a portion of the Kingly power the executive government of this country may be carried on.

The Prince has only to add, that if ſecurity for his Majeſty's re-poſſeſſing his rightful government, whenever it ſhall pleaſe Providence, in bounty to the country, to remove the calamity with which he is afflicted, be any part of the object of this plan, the Prince has only to be convinced, that any meaſure is neceſſary, or even conducive to that end, to be the firſt to urge it as the preliminary and paramount conſideration of any ſettlement in which he would conſent to ſhare.

If attention to what it is preſumed might be his Majeſty's feelings and wiſhes on the happy day of his recovery, be the object, it is with the trueſt ſincerity the Prince expreſſes his firm conviction, that no event would be more repugnant to the feelings of his Royal Father, than the knowledge, that the government of his Son and repreſentative had exhibited the Sovereign Power of the realm in a ſtate of degradation, of curtailed authority, and diminiſhed energy—a ſtate, hurtful in practice to the proſperity and government of his people, and injurious in its precedent to the ſecurity of the Monarch, and the rights of his family.

Upon that part of the plan which regards the King's real and perſonal property, the Prince feels himſelf compelled to remark, that it was not neceſſary for Mr. Pitt, nor proper to ſuggeſt to the Prince, the reſtraint he propoſes againſt the Prince's granting away the King's real and perſonal property. The Prince does not conceive, that during the King's life, he is, by law, entitled to make any ſuch grant; and he is ſure, that he has never ſhewn the ſmalleſt inclination to poſſeſs any ſuch power. But it remains with Mr. Pitt to conſider the eventual intereſts of the Royal Family, and to provide a proper and natural ſecurity againſt the miſmanagement of them by others.

The Prince has diſcharged an indiſpenſable duty, in thus giving his free opinion on the plan ſubmitted to his conſideration.

His conviction of the evils which may ariſe to the King's intereſts, to the peace and happineſs of the Royal Family, and to the ſafety and welfare of the nation, from the government of the country remaining longer in its preſent maimed and debilitated ſtate, outweighs, in the Prince's mind, every other conſideration, and will determine him to undertake the painful truſt impoſed upon him by the preſent melancholy neceſſity (which of all the King's ſubjects he deplores the moſt) in full confidence, that the affection and loyalty to the King, the experienced attachment to the Houſe of Brunſwick, and the generoſity which has always diſtinguiſhed this nation, will carry him through the many difficulties, inſeparable from this moſt critical ſituation, with comfort to himſelf, with honour to the King, and with advantage to the public.

(Signed) G. P.

Carleton-houſe, Jan. 2, 1789.

An ADDRESS from the Subſcribers, Members of the Legiſlature of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to their Conſtituents and other Freemen thereof.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens!

WHEN we were honoured by your free ſuffrages, with a ſeat in the legiſlature of Pennſylvania, we undertook the delicate and arduous office, with a due ſenſe of the importance of our ſtations, and the extenſive influence that our conduct might have upon your liberties, and the liberties of your deſcendants. We were elected for the expreſs purpoſe of legiſlation, under the preſent conſtitution, and conſidered ourſelves as the guardians of thoſe invaluable rights and privileges ſecured to you by it, and as being prohibited in the ſtrongeſt manner, by every poſſible moral and political obligation, from doing any act or thing, directly or indirectly injurious to the conſtitution as eſtabliſhed by the convention. Every member of the legiſlature of this commonwealth, has actually taken the following oaths or affirmations, viz. "I do ſwear (or affirm) "that I will be true and faithful to the commonwealth of Penn-"ſylvania; and that I will not directly or indirectly do any act or "thing prejudicial or injurious to the conſtitution or government "thereof, as eſtabliſhed by the convention." And alſo, I do ſwear "(or affirm) that as a member of this aſſembly I will not propoſe "or aſſent to any bill, vote, or reſolution, which ſhall appear to me "injurious to the people, nor do or conſent to any act or thing "whatſoever, that ſhall have a tendency to leſſen or abridge their "rights and privileges, as declared in the conſtitution of this ſtate, "but will in all things conduct myſelf as a faithful honeſt repre-"ſentative, and guardian of the people, according to the beſt of "my judgement and abilities."

Under the influence of ſuch ſolemn obligations, we would eſteem ourſelves unfaithful guardians of thoſe liberties you have committed to our charge, and unworthy of the truſt you have repoſed in us, if we failed to give you notice of any attempts to invade or abridge them; that you might by a manly and reſolute exertion, at this critical conjuncture, aſſert and vindicate, that free and equal conſtitution, which an overborne minority in your aſſembly is no longer able to preſerve.

You will be juſtly aſtoniſhed, when we inform you, that notwithſtanding ſuch ſolemn obligations, a majority of your preſent legiſlature have entered into a number of reſolutions, calculated to induce you to call a convention for the purpoſe of altering the conſtitution of this commonwealth, and thereby entrap you to give the finiſhing ſtroke to your expiring liberties with your own hands.

After having oppoſed theſe deſtructive reſolutions, during their progreſs through the houſe, with all the arguments that could be ſuggeſted, from the ſolemnity of our oaths, the importance of our truſt, the deſtructive tendency of the reſolutions themſelves, and the unſeaſonableneſs of the meaſure, we had nothing remaining but to enter our ſolemn but unavailing proteſt upon the minutes of the houſe.

Having done ſo much in the character of guardians of the rights and liberties of our fellow citizens, we do not think we have done all our duty, until we have warned you, with all that ſolicitude which the ſacred truſt you have repoſed in us demands, of the extreme danger that will attend your complying with the recommendation of the majority of your aſſembly to call a convention to alter our conſtitution. You can eaſily remember that this is the fourth attempt of the ſame ariſtocratic party, to betray you into a voluntary ſurrender of your liberties by the alteration of your frame of government, but every attempt they have hitherto made has been treated with an indignation becoming free citizens, and the authors thereof have been covered with diſgrace and confuſion. But heretofore, when they were taking meaſures to deſtroy your conſtitution, they were ſo imprudent as to publiſh, what they wiſhed you to adopt in its ſtead, and the bare inſpection of it, procured that rejection which it deſerved from a free and enlightened people. This was particularly the caſe with the plan of government this party prepared for you in 1784, which breathed nothing but the ſpirit of deſpotiſm, and whoſe every feature was diſtorted with their inſatiable luſt of power, and we have no reaſon to believe their principles are changed for the better ſince that memorable period. You then thought your liberties were ſafer in the hands of plain honeſt citizens, who had not yet learned to trifle with the ſolemnity of an oath, who had not gotten the better of the virtuous principles of their education; and who having no hopes of dividing among themſelves the emoluments of lucrative offices, would be obliged to ſubmit to the ſame plan of government with yourſelves.---And we truſt the ſame ſpirit of liberty is ſtill alive in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and will now be arouſed to aſſert your privileges. Why ſhould the liberties of Pennſylvania be conſtantly in danger from this reſtleſs ſpirit of deſpotiſm, or from the open or more concealed attempts of the very men who are honoured by her confidence and ſupported in their power by her treaſures? Their principles are not changed, their views are the ſame, and all their meaſures are evidently calculated to accompliſh the ſame object. Unleſs you will call this a change of principle, that ſome of theſe men, who could not in the year 1778, take the preceeding oaths, without an expreſs reſervation to themſelves of a liberty to attempt an alteration in the conſtitution, when they ſhould judge it prudent and practicable, have now been able to take the oaths which they imagined at that time abridged them of this liberty, without any qualifying reſervations whatſoever, and yet have concurred with their party in this direct attempt to procure an alteration of the conſtitution. Whether this change of principle bears a favourable aſpect on your liberties we leave you to determine?

There is reaſon to believe, that they have covered their real deſigns with theſe ſpecious, but fallacious pretences, viz. "That "the burden and expences of the preſent form of government are "with difficulty borne. And that various inſtances occur, where-"in this form is contradictory to the conſtitution of the United "States, which every member of the legiſlature, and all executive "and judicial officers are bound by oath or affirmation to ſupport." Theſe are the only reaſons they have given for ſo dangerous and precipitate a meaſure; and in order to induce you to call a convention, they have confidently aſſerted, "that theſe are circum-"ſtances which will not admit of the delay of the method pre-"ſcribed by the conſtitution." They flattered themſelves, that the expences of the ſupport of government would be a popular argument with you, who muſt pay them with your taxes, to adopt any other form that would promiſe a diminution of them, while the ſame privileges are preſerved to you. But unhappily for them the argument is neither true in fact, nor can we think they believe it themſelves, at the ſame time that they wiſh you to be influenced by the deluſive proſpect. We ſhall endeavour to ſtate this matter in the plaineſt light.

In this let us take to our aſſiſtance the wiſdom and œconomy of the two largeſt ſtates in the union, Virginia and Maſſachuſetts, which agree neareſt with Pennſylvania in extent of territory, number of inhabitants, reſources, and repreſentation in Congreſs. The annual expences of Maſſachuſetts appear by their own public accounts to be 375001. Pennſylvania currency, and of Virginia 500001. of the ſame currency, whilſt thoſe of Pennſylvania amount to no more than 280001. per annum, by the ſtatement of the comptroller general (including incidental expences) and even this will be leſſened for the time to come. So that the form of government of Pennſylvania appears from this compariſon to be the moſt friendly to œconomy. If the projectors of this meaſure really believed the expences were too great, why have they not leſſened them for theſe three years paſt, during which time they have had an uncontrouled majority in the legiſlature; they had the power to do it, and if the buſineſs was practicable and expedient it was certainly their duty, and not the buſineſs of a convention; nay why have they on the contrary been employed in creating new and uſeleſs offices for the ſupport of their needy friends and dependents, and in ſplitting up counties, and thereby increaſing the number of counſellors, which they profeſs to aſſert are too numerous already? Beſides all this, you can all ſee that the eſtabliſhment of a ſecond houſe of legiſlature, in which the *better born may be ſeparated from the common countrymen* in their deliberations, which is the avowed object of the oppoſers of your ſimple conſtitution, will be ſo far from leſſening, that it will greatly increaſe the expences and burdens of your government. Judge then, whether they really mean to leſſen your taxes by the propoſed meaſure, or whether they only mean to provide for themſelves and their dependents at your expence. Judge of their feeling the burdens of your taxes, when in this very ſeſſion, in which they pretend to complain that it was too great for you to bear, they have created a new officer, never before heard of in this ſtate, with a ſalary of five hundred pounds a year, with an allowance for as many clerks as ſhall be deemed neceſſary, in addition to all you have hitherto paid, for the ſupport of one of their zealous partizans, and at the ſame time for the eventual removal of one of the moſt induſtrious and independent officers of the government, who could have done all the buſineſs of the new-erected officer, with the aſſiſtance of another clerk, which they refuſed to allow; and ſo ſolicitous were they to provide for their friend at your expence, that they would not truſt the Supreme Executive Council with the nomination of the officer, whoſe buſineſs it was by your conſtitution, but inſerted his name in the bill, which was brought in and read for the firſt time in the forenoon, called up and read a ſecond time by ſpecial order immediately afterwards, and debated by paragraphs, ordered to be printed for conſideration in the ſame forenoon; the bill was brought in wet from the hands of the workmen, and was read the third time the ſame day in which it originated, was ordered to be engroſſed, and was paſſed into a law the next morning; in open defiance of your conſtitution, which preſcribes that bills ſhall lie over, printed for conſideration, from one ſeſſion to another, beſo e they are finally paſſed into laws, excepting in caſes of neceſſity. An inſtance of precipitancy this, which was never before known in Pennſylvania, not even when the enemy were in poſſeſſion of your capital.

As to their ſecond reaſon, for your calling a convention to alter your form of government, viz. "That it is in many caſes con-"tradictory to the federal conſtitution of the United States;" it is equally frivolous, unfounded and deluſory with the other. Becauſe a convention of this ſtate, with equal authority to that of the convention who framed your conſtitution, has already adopted the federal conſtitution, and thereby has repealed every article of your plan of government, which was contradictory to it. For they have without reſervation or condition adopted this clauſe in the ſixth article of the federal government among others, viz. "That the "conſtitution, and the laws of the United States which ſhall be "made in purſuance thereof, and all treaties made or which ſhall "be made under the authority of the United States, ſhall be the "ſupreme law of the land, and the judges in every ſtate ſhall be "bound thereby, any thing in the conſtitution or laws of any "ſtate to the contrary notwithſtanding." After adopting this article by the ſtate of Pennſylvania, what article of your conſtitution remains to claſh with the federal government, or withſtand the irreſiſtable force of a law of Congreſs? How idle and fallacious then is the argument for a change in your plan of government, to make it conformable to that of the United States; when theſe very men know, that you have already, by the higheſt authority in the ſtate, made the conſtitution and the laws of Congreſs paramount to all your laws, and your conſtitution into the bargain? Do not the conſtitutions of all the different ſtates in the union equally claſh with the conſtitution of the United States, and have you heard of any of them calling a convention to alter their conſtitution, and ſhall Pennſylvania be the firſt to run into ſo fooliſh and expenſive a meaſure, to repeat what they have already done by the higheſt authority they poſſeſs? Beſides, as far as the argument they have made uſe of has any operation, it operates directly againſt the meaſure propoſed, and ſhews the impropriety of taking up the buſineſs at this time. It is by no means improbable that the federal government may yet receive very material alterations and amendments.—Under the old confederation the union conſiſted of thirteen ſtates, ſeven of which have diſapproved of the new conſtitution in its preſent form.---Two, viz. North-Carolina and Rhode-Iſland have refuſed to ratify it unleſs amended, and five ſtates (amongſt which are the important ſtates of Virginia, Maſſachuſetts and New-York) have ratified it, on condition that it ſhould be a ſtanding inſtruction to their repreſentatives to take meaſures to procure certain amendments; therefore thirty-two members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, which is a majority, come from thoſe five ſtates---ſo that if alterations are at all proper to be made in our form of government, on this account, it would certainly be prudent to wait the reſult of the deliberations of the new Congreſs, and the applications from the different ſtates for amendments, leſt we ſhould be under the neceſſity of calling a convention a ſecond time.

If our conſtitution needs any amendments, *it muſt be, to erect firmer barriers, than* OATHS OF OFFICE, *to reſtrain the guardians of your liberties from trampling upon them at their pleaſure, and to confine them to the buſineſs for which alone you have honored them with your confidence.* But if any of our fellow-citizens ſhould be of opinion, that it could receive an improvement in any other reſpect, the convention who framed it at firſt, has prudently provided for this in the appointment of a Council of Cenſors, who are to meet, by the conſtitution, in one year after the propoſed time of calling the new convention, and poſſibly before we can know the final reſult of the deliberations of Congreſs on the ſubject of amendments to the federal conſtitution.---We are aware that our opponents object to the mode pointed out by the conſtitution of altering it by means of a council of cenſors, which they ſay is an unequal repreſentation of the people, the ſmalleſt county ſending as many members as the largeſt, and the conſent of two-thirds of the cenſors being neceſſary to the calling of a convention; but we believe it will be allowed on all hands, that ſome check is neceſſary to prevent a continual fluctuation in the principles of government, if the firſt principles of ſociety can be ſupereeded by an act of the Houſe, which are only entruſted with the ordinary buſineſs of legiſlation, it will be as eaſy to change the conſtitution as to enact a law---Beſides if the council of cenſors are an unequal repreſentation, 'tis owing to the inequality of the counties, the erection of which depends on the legiſlature. Some of them it is true are pitifully ſmall.---But the ſame difficulty occurs in altering every other form of government, particularly that of the United States, which has been ſo highly extolled as being perfect. It cannot be altered even after a recommendation of Congreſs for the purpoſe, without the conſent of two-thirds of the ſtates, and the trifling ſtates of Delaware, Rhode-Iſland and Georgia, have the ſame vote as the important ones of Virginia, Pennſylvania, or Maſſachuſetts; and the Senate of the United States is alſo formed on the ſame principle, every ſtate in the union ſending an equal number of Senators—On the whole we think experience has ſhewn our conſtitution to be equal to any in the union.—There is certainly no neceſſity for altering it at preſent—it ſecures more liberty in the hands of the people than any other form of government can boaſt. It has had no fair chance from the beginning, but has been conſtantly oppoſed by the ſame ſet of men who now attempt to deſtroy it. Miſchiefs have been created by them which they have charged to the conſtitution. Pennſylvania under her preſent conſtitution has ſupported her internal credit, by diſcharging her engagements to her citizens, and complying with the demands of the United States, in an equal degree with any ſtate in the union.

But they ſay that the expenſiveneſs of our plan of government, and its being contradictory to the federal conſtitution in ſome inſtances, are "circumſtances which will not admit of the delay of the method preſcribed by the conſtitution," and hence they adviſe you to recur to firſt principles, and call a Convention to alter your conſtitution, without any regard to the mode which it preſcribes. You have already ſeen how unfounded in fact and frivolous, theſe pretended circumſtances are, which they ſay cannot admit of the delay of a ſingle year. We now requeſt your ſerious attention to the dangerous conſequences of complying with their advice.

When you amend your conſtitution in the mode which it preſcribes, it continues in force until it is amended, and all the operations of government proceed in their uſual courſe, without interruption or confuſion. But when you recur to your original and inherent right to alter or amend your government, without any regard to the preſcription of your preſent conſtitution, you immediately unhinge all government, diſplace every officer in the ſtate, ſhut up the courts of juſtice, and throw the whole commonwealth into anarchy and confuſion, until a new government be provided. And are theſe pretended circumſtances of ſo much weight in themſelves, as to make it prudent for you to endanger the peace, proſperity, and protection of your fellow citizens, to expoſe the community to the alarming hazard of anarchy and confuſion, and of all the train of evils that would reſult from diſſolving the bonds of government, together with the heats, animoſities and tumults, that would probably ariſe from ſuch a meaſure, in preference to waiting for ſo ſhort a time as a ſingle year, when every alteration that may be neceſſary, can be made in a calm and diſpaſſionate manner, by the intervention and advice of the Council of Cenſors, without any of theſe alarming conſequences. Should this deſtructive meaſure that is now recommended to you by the majority of your Aſſembly receive your ſanction and approbation, there is nothing in the privileges of government which the people can afterwards call their own. Every ſucceeding Aſſembly may as eaſily ſtep out of the ordinary buſineſs of legiſlation, which alone is entruſted to their management, and under the influence of the prevailing party of the day, blow the trumpet of diſcord, and pretend a neceſſity of change after change, until uncertainty, confuſion, and contradictory ſyſtems of government, ſhall involve the whole ſtate in anarchy and uproar, until it be finally ſettled by the introduction of a military force, the uſual expedient of tyrants, to ſupport the deſpotiſm and ambition of a prevailing faction.

Theſe avowed enemies of your equal conſtitution have invited you to petition them to make proviſion for the meeting of the wiſhed for Convention, not doubting but that a ſufficient number of ſigners may be procured by a little induſtry and influence, when they have ſeen in their laſt ſeſſion upwards of ten thouſand petitioners procured, on the buſineſs of opening the theatre, in the city and ſuburbs of Philadelphia, when the city of Philadelphia does not contain 5000 taxables.

We on the contrary beſeech you to turn your attention to this important buſineſs at a criſis ſo alarming to your liberties, and with the ſteadineſs and reſolution of men that are yet free, remonſtrate againſt their attempts upon your conſtitution; and we doubt not but that the ſleeping ſpirit of liberty will be rouſed upon this occaſion, as it has been before on ſimilar attempts, and cover its enemies with that diſgrace and confuſion they deſerve.

We are happy to inform you that the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council, were ſo fully ſenſible of the impropriety of the conduct of the Houſe at this time, that though a majority of the Members of Council now preſent are unfriendly to our conſtitution, yet they conceived that they could not conſiſtent with their duty as Counſellors, or the oaths they had taken, promulgate the recommendation of the Houſe, as they were requeſted to do, and accordingly rejected it, as will appear by the following extract from their minutes:—

"In Council, Saturday March 28th, 1789."

"Upon conſideration of a reſolution of the General Aſſembly of the twenty-fourth inſtant, requeſting Council to promulgate the proceedings of the Houſe of that day, containing a recommendation to the good people of this ſtate on the ſubject of alterations and amendments of the conſtitution of this ſtate."

"Reſolved that this Board cannot comply with the ſaid requeſt of the Legiſlature."

We ſhall make no remarks on the other proceedings of the Legiſlature during the late ſeſſion, but conclude by requeſting our conſtituents and the reſt of the citizens of Pennſylvania, to turn their earneſt attention to this very important buſineſs, "and may he who alone has dominion over the paſſions and underſtandings of men enlighten and direct you aright, that poſterity may bleſs *God for the* wiſdom of their anceſtors."

THOMAS KENNEDY,
THOMAS BEALE,
DAVID MITCHELL,
JOHN LUDWIG,
JOHN PIPER,
JAMES BARR,
JAMES ALLISON,
JAMES M'LENE,
JAMES JOHNSTON,
ALEXANDER WRIGHT,
JOHN GILCHREEST,
THEOPHILUS PHILIPS,
ADAM ORTH,
JACOB MILEY.

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*** The two Treatiſes may be had, bound together, at Half a Dollar; or on fine paper at 5/. They contain a complete, introductory Courſe of Mercantile Inſtructions. An Uniformity will be found in both Treatiſes, which will beſt diſcover and recommend itſelf in thoſe Schools in which they may be introduced. *

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennſylvania, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, in and for the ſaid ſtate, and the Hon. George Bryan, Eſq; Juſtice of the ſaid Courts, have iſſued their Precept, bearing date the 19th day of March laſt paſt, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery at the Court-houſe in Weſt-Cheſter, for the county of Cheſter, on Monday, the 4th day of May next.

Public notice is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroners and Conſtables within the ſaid county, that they be then and there in their own proper perſons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done: Alſo, all thoſe who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the goal of the ſaid county, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated in Cheſter county, the 4th day of April, in the year of our Lord, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eigbty-nine, and in the thirteenth year of American Independence.

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

To be Sold by way of public vendue,

At the houſe of Robert Miller, in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 4th day of May next,

A VALUABLE Parcel or Tract of Land, ſituate in the Great Valley, containing 180 acres, bounded by lands of Thomas Stalker, Robert Miller and others, with a large quantity of excellent meadow and woodland, the Lancaſter road running through the ſaid tract of Land. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may have a reaſonable time to pay part of the purchaſe money.

N. B. The ſale to begin at 1 o'clock ſaid day, where the terms will be made known and attendance given, by

April 1, 1789. † MORDECAI MILLER.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 16th of Auguſt, 1788, a Negroe woman, named Rachael, about 23 years of age, middling ſize, is ſmart and active, and ſhews her teeth much when ſhe laughs. Her apparel cannot be particularly deſcribed, as ſhe carried off none but what was on her back. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negroe, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

April 1, 1789. ‡ JOHN NICE.

Best possible image.

BOSTON, March 24.

By a letter from a gentleman upon the delegation of this commonwealth, we are confirmed in the intelligence, that "many gentlemen who have been honored by the people of the different ſtates, as their fœderal repreſentatives, have plead *private* buſineſs in excuſe for *official* delinquency." We hear there is not *one* in this ſtate in this predicament---the eyes and the ears of the people are open.---It is not the name of fœderaliſt alone which ought to recommend an individual to public favour, nor will it ſcreen him from deſerved cenſure. Our neceſſities and ſufferings require uncommon exertions in tardy members, to fulfil the high-wrought expectations of a whole continent. Nothing but the reſiſtleſs preſſure of diſeaſe itſelf, we hope, will long operate as an apology. The letter we have quoted and remarked on, further laments "the diſhonourable and opprobrious perſonalities which have ſtigmatiſed our public papers---and have been aimed at our moſt exalted characters"---we can only ſay, they are,

"The conſequential ills which freedom draws;
"A bad effect, but from a noble cauſe."

March 26. A correſpondent obſerves, that it muſt be very pleaſing to the good people of this commonwealth, and to thoſe of the United States in general, that the health of that diſtinguiſhed patriot Governor Hancock is ſo far reſtored, as to enable him to leave his chamber, after a long confinement, and that he is likely to enjoy a much better ſtate of health than he has done for many years paſt.

NEW-YORK, March 31.

Yeſterday arrived in town from New-Jerſey, the Honorable JAMES SCHUREMAN, Eſquire, one of the Repreſentatives of that ſtate.

April 2. It is expected a ſufficient number of Senators will be arrived in a few days, which will enable that moſt Honorable Body to aſſemble for the diſpatch of buſineſs.

The following is an extract from Brigade Orders, of the 22d March, 1789.

"His Excellency General Waſhington, as Preſident of the United States, may be expected in a few weeks, and as it is the duty, ſo the General is perſuaded that it will be the inclination of the Brigade to receive him with every poſſible demonſtration of military reſpect and honor. The legion, and perhaps the whole brigade, will be under arms upon that important occaſion, and are to prepare accordingly.

"The Honorable Mr. Adams, as Vice-Preſident of the United States, is alſo expected to arrive in town in a few days. He is to be received at King's-bridge by the horſe, under the command of Captain Stakes, who are hereby put under marching orders for that purpoſe."

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated Dec. 31, 1788.

"The Portugueſe fleet ſtationed at Gibraltar to protect their trade having returned to Liſbon the beginning of this month to refit, gave an opportunity to the Algerine corſairs to come out of the Streights, which the Portugueſe received immediate notice of, ſo that in the courſe of eight days they ſent out a freſh fleet, which ſo cloſely purſued the pirates as to force one of them on ſhore on Cape-de-Gate, where ſhe was entirely loſt; the other put into Gibraltar, where ſhe is blocked up. We cannot find that in the courſe of the few days they cruiſed off St. Mary's, that they took any American veſſels, nor do we think there is any thing to be dreaded from them hereafter, as the Portugueſe ſquadron are not to quit this ſtation this winter."

Not many years ago, ſays a correſpondent, two of the *European* nations were on the point of appealing to arms on account of an Iſland, called *Corſica*, in the Mediterranean. About the ſame time the right of poſſeſſing *Falkland* Iſlands, in the ſouth ſea, was diſputed on paper with conſiderable accuteneſs. That theſe diſputes did not involve *Europe* in wars muſt be attributed more to fear or inability, than to moderation or philanthropy. What will be the next bone of contention, it is impoſſible to determine. If wars are deemed neceſſary in that part of the world to prevent an exceſſive population, ſurely other regions are not *overſtocked* with inhabitants. Geographers tell us, that conſiderable parts of *Europe*, *Aſia* and *Africa*, are as yet uninhabited; and the immenſe continent of *America* is ready to receive millions, and to ſupport them comfortably and honorably. Induſtry, eſpecially in the United States, calls for an acceſſion of artiſts; and agriculture alone is capable of maintaining thouſands and tens of thouſands, who periſh in ſupporting the falſe titles of princes. The men, who muſt loſe their lives in a ſingle battle, accompanied with ſome of thoſe damſels, who ſacrifice their days in convents to family pride, under the maſk of devotion, would eaſily find that proviſion in any of our ſtates, whether new or old, which would induce them to exchange a life of rapine or of celibacy for the comforts of domeſtic life. Profligacy, which rages at large in courts, camps, cities and villages, would here be rendered uſeful to ſociety. Religion, inſtead of being confined to a convent, like a candle under a buſhel, might illuminate regions as yet in pagan darkneſs; large diſtricts, where the foot of man has ſcarcely trod, might be turned into *Edens*; and the golden age, which never exiſted but in the brains of Enthuſiaſts, might in ſome degree be realized in the *American* republics.

One ſtriking feature in the political complexion of the Dutch republic is, that the children of both ſexes are, from the moment of the earlieſt capability, initiated in ſome line of induſtrious avocation among them. Solon and Lycurgus could not have chalked out a wiſer line for the ſervice of the Grecian ſtates. It was an opinion with Alexander the Great, that boys nurtured and brought up in the camp were ever after fond of arms---and practice gave ſanction to the theory.---It holds equally good, that children early trained up to induſtry ever incline to it in maturity---for, in the language of the poet, "It grows with their growth, and ſtrengthens with their ſtrength." To our countrymen, we hope, the application is evident. If they accuſtom their little ones to honeſt employments (ſuch as will ſuit their years, conſtitutions and choices) they will thereby render them virtuous independent citizens, a credit to themſelves, and an ornament to ſociety. The conſequences of a different conduct are evident!

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 8.

The Hon. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Eſq; of this ſtate, is choſen Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States; and JOHN BECKLEY, Eſq; of Virginia, Secretary.

It is remarked, by one of our correſpondents, that the addreſs of the minority of the aſſembly, who oppoſe the ſubmiſſion of the conſtitution to the people, contains a declaration, that a majority of the Supreme Executive Council are deſirous of altering the conſtitution. Thus we ſee that a majority of the aſſembly of 41 to 16, and a majority of the council, are confeſſedly againſt our frame of government. We know too, that a majority of the judges deſire an alteration. All the branches, legiſlative, executive and judicial, concur in thinking our ſtate conſtitution requires reviſion and amendment, though they enjoy the honors and profits of it. Let THE PEOPLE then ſhew the ſame good ſenſe, and in a firm and decent manner apply to the aſſembly to call a convention for the purpoſe. The ſubjects of amendment can only be determined by themſelves, or their repreſentatives in convention.

The friends of equal liberty are aſtoniſhed that even fourteen of our repreſentatives can openly addreſs their conſtituents in favor of a conſtitution, whoſe form is contrary to juſtice and freedom, in ſtripping the inhabitants of the populous counties of ſeven eights of their right of election. The council of cenſors is in direct violation of the conſtitution itſelf, which ſays, that there is no ſafe rule of repreſentation, but *in proportion to the number of freemen*. Reaſon ſays the ſame----but Meſſrs. Kennedy, Piper, M'Lene, and their aſſociates in the addreſs, ſay that conſtitution is a good one which contradicts itſelf, and in one place deſtroys that juſt rule of equal election, which before it unreſervedly lays down as *alone* proper *to direct us*.

It is remarkable, ſays a correſpondent, that there ſhould be any heſitation about calling a convention to alter our ſtate conſtitution. Georgia has already done it, and Virginia, it is ſaid, is about to do the ſame in the enſuing ſummer.

One of the objections made in the minority's addreſs to dividing the legiſlature into two branches is, that it will encreaſe both numbers and expence; but this would not be the caſe. For if twenty-one couſellors were to form the ſecond branch, and forty-eight members of the aſſembly were to form the firſt branch, the legiſlature would be ſufficiently large and compleat, and the number would be twenty leſs than the preſent aſſembly and council---the pay leſs of courſe, by the difference of 17/6 per day through the whole year for each of 20 counſellors. The two houſes might have the ſame wages as the aſſembly now have, or they might both be reduced as low as before the war, which the times require.

A correſpondent wiſhes to know, why Pennſylvania cannot uſe the ſame œconomy in her executive, as New-York, Virginia, South-Carolina, Jerſey, Delaware and Maryland, where there is a governor, without legiſlative power, at one fifth of the expence of our Preſident, Vice-Preſident and Counſellors.

We hear from Lancaſter county, that the propoſition for calling a Convention, to conform our State Conſtitution to the Fœderal Government, has given univerſal ſatisfaction to the numerous fœderaliſts in that part of the ſtate.

Extract of a letter from New-York, April 2.

"The February packet, with the January and February mails, arrived laſt evening at Sandy-Hook, after a paſſage of fifty days. When ſhe left Falmouth, the November, December and January packets from this place had arrived---the laſt in 23 days.

"Secretary Thompſon is to go for General Waſhington: You may expect to ſee or hear from him in the courſe of next week."

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated Jan. 4.

"The melancholy ſituation of the King, together with the Miniſter's ambition in curbing the Prince, as Regent, and the almoſt ſudden death of the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, are very affecting, and ſhew the uncertainty of happineſs, and the enjoyment of this world. I returned from London only laſt night, and am ſorry to ſay, the public have been, and are, deceived, with reſpect to the probability of his Majeſty's recovery: He is in a moſt unfortunate ſtate, and his treatment kept ſecret."

Extract of a letter from London, dated Feb. 4, 1789.

"Our beloved King has been inſane ſince the 22d of October laſt, and is incapable (ſtill) to take care of the government, which will be put (in part) into the hands of the Prince of Wales, as Regent, during the incapacity of his Majeſty. He has five phyſicians and three apothecaries, who conſtantly attend him: Is in bodily health, and it is hoped much better than at firſt. He is ſometimes ſenſible.

"It is ſuppoſed the Prince of Wales will go to the Houſe of Lords next week, and aſſume the reins of government: Soon after Mr. Pitt and moſt of the Cabinet will reſign, when it is expected Meſſrs. Fox, Burke, Sheridan, &c. will take their places, againſt the ſenſe of three fourths of the people."

The following is copied from the Georgia Gazette of March 5 & 12.

In the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, on the 16th of December laſt, Mr. Pitt moved, "That it appears to this committee, that, his Majeſty being incapable of being preſent in his Parliament, or of attending to public buſineſs, the royal authority was thereby ſuſpended."

The motion being put and reſolved *nem. con.*

Mr. Pitt moved to the following effect: That it is the opinion of this committee, that it is the right and duty of the Lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, now lawfully, legally, and fully aſſembled, repreſenting the whole ſtate of the realm, to provide the means, and determine on the meaſures neceſſary to be taken to ſupply ſuch deficiency.

The Maſter of the Rolls then roſe in ſupport of the motion, and recapitulated many of the arguments of the right honorable gentleman, and enlarged on others, and declared his ſtrong opinion to be for the rights of the two Houſes of Parliamet, and againſt the right of any individual whatever, to aſſume the royal functions during the natural life of the Sovereign.

After ſome debate, Mr. Fox roſe, and in a moſt brilliant and able ſpeech of great length, ſupported his former opinion of the right of the Prince of Wales to the regency, and agreed to the previous queſtion moved by Lord North to that effect.

Several members ſpoke after Mr. Fox; and then the previous queſtion was put.----Ayes 204.---Noes 268.

Majority 64, againſt Lord North's motion.

The reſolutions were then put and carried.

☞ The *Volunteer Company* of *Artillery* are deſired to meet on Monday next, at nine o'clock in the morning, at the State-Houſe, in UNIFORM.

April 7, 1789. JEREMIAH FISHER, Captain.

Imported, and to be Sold, wholeſale and retail, by

JACOB PARKE,

On the north-ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia, a general aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.-----Amongſt which are

SMITH's anvils, vizes and files, ſawmill, croſs cut, hand and other ſaws, carpenters planes, chiſſels, plane irons and other tools, ſadlers, ſhoemakers, and coopers tools, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſprigs, tacks and ſcrews of all kinds, turkey oil-ſtones, frying-pans, ſhovel and tongs, warming-pans, coffee-mills, candleſticks, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, drawer-furniture and other braſs work, waggon boxes, Crowley and American ſteel, ſheet braſs, bridle bits, ſtirrup irons, girth, ſirſingle and ſtraining webs, ſtaples and plates, curry combs, ſcale beams, ſpades, Spaniſh brown, yellow ochre, Venetian red, Pruſſian blue, vermillion, pummice ſtone, emory, &c. With moſt other kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

PURSUANT to the laſt will and teſtament of Thomas Marſhall, will be Sold by public vendue, on the 7th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, on the premiſes, a meſſuage, fulling-mill, ſkin-mill and about 40 acres of land, ſituate off Cobb's creek, partly in the townſhip of Darby, and partly in the townſhip of Blockley, about three miles and a half from the Middle-ferry on Schuylkill. There are on the premiſes a good orchard, and a large proportion of good meadow, with ſome woodland. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by

JOHN SELLERS,)
April 6, 1789. ISAAC WARNER,) Executors.

Queen Anne's county, Maryland, March 31, 1789.

ALL perſons are hereby forewarned from purchaſing of *Daniel Charles Heath*, of the county of New-Caſtle, in the ſtate of Delaware, or from any to whom he may have conveyed or ſhall convey the following tracts of land, ſituate in the counties of Cæcil and Kent, or one of them, in the ſtate of Maryland, and the ſaid county of New-Caſtle, viz.

Holt, containing 700 acres;----the ſecond and third parts of *Heath's Range*, containing 1986 acres;---the *Foreſt*, containig 200 acres;---and *Toe's Purchaſe*, containing 450 acres; as the ſaid tracts of land were the property of James Heath, deceaſed, brother to the ſaid Daniel Charles Heath, the eſtate of which James Heath is indebted to me in the ſum of one thouſand pounds ſterling and upwards, which I am adviſed the ſaid lands are liable to the payment of, and for the recovery of which I have inſtituted legal proceedings. BENNETT CHEW.

TO COVER MARES this

ſeaſon, at the ſubſcriber's *livery ſtables* in Lombard-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

The full bred HORSE

MESSENGER,

Imported in May, 1788, at ſo low a price as TWO GUINEAS each mare, and *One Dollar* to the Groom.

MESSENGER is a dapple grey, full fifteen hands three inches high, and riſing nine years old. He was bred by John Pratt, Eſq; of New-Market, and got by Mambrino, who covered at twenty-five guineas a mare. Mambrino was got by Engineer, who was got by Sampſon, who was the ſire of Bay Malton and ſeveral other capital racers; his dam by Turf, his grand-dam by Regulus; this mare was ſiſter to Figurant, and was the dam of Leviathan, a capital racer.

Meſſenger won the following ſums in the years 1783 and 1784, as may be ſeen by the racing calenders where he ſtands; and ſeveral others in the year 1785, the calender for which is at preſent miſlaid:

	Guineas.
In September, 1783, he beat at New-Market, Mr. Potter's Colcheſter, by Shark, - -	100
Alſo Mr. Standly's horſe, brother to Straightlegs,	30
October 30, 1783, he beat Mr. Napier's horſe Spectre, acroſs the Flat, - - -	300
And Mr. Fox's horſe Pyrrhus, acroſs the New-Flat,	150
May, 1784, he beat Lord Borringdon's Trigger,	25
July, 1784, he beat Mr. Wyndham's horſe Apothecary,	200
Lord Foley's Rodney, Mr. Waſtell's Snowdrop, and Mr. Clark's Flamer, - -	60
And Lord Foley's Ulyſſes, - - -	100

The money to be paid before the mares are taken away. Any mare miſſing this ſeaſon, ſhall be ſerved at half price the next, provided they continue the ſame properties. Good paſture is provided, and great attention paid to mares, which may be kept in at nights, if the owners think proper, by

March 26, 1789, THOMAS CLAYTON.

Imported in May, 1788, *The Iriſh Hunter*,

Young Governor,

TO COVER MARES this

ſeaſon at Mount Benger, in Bucks county, within two miles of Briſtol, and one mile from the lower bridge of Neſhaminy, at ſo low a price as SEVEN DOLLARS each mare.

HE is a brown bay, 16 hands high, highly bred, five years old, and remarkably ſtrong. He was got by Giles's celebrated horſe *Governor*, on a very ſtrong well bred hunter, and is allowed by judges to be the fineſt ſtallion of his kind ever imported into this ſtate. Old Governor's yearling colts have ſold at twenty-five and thirty-five guineas each. His ſire was bred by the late Earl of Altamont, who certifies the following pedigree.

"Governor, which I ſold to John Fallon, Eſq; was bred by me. He was got by Black Prince, ſire to Brown Jack, who was got by Mogul, own brother to Babraham (who covered at one hundred guineas a mare) upon a half ſiſter of Sir Marmaduke Wivill's famous horſe Volunteer. Governor's dam was the dam of Olympus, who was got by Old England, ſon to the Godolphin Arabian; her dam by Foſter, who got Guſtavus; her dam by Jigg, ſire of Old Partner; her dam by Matchleſs, which mare was alſo the grand-dam of Dormouſe and Torriſmond, and great grand-dam of Bandy Cade.

September 22, 1788. ALTAMONT."

*** GOVERNOR won the following hunters plates, viz. In July 1774, at Roſcommon, fifty pounds, beating five hunters. In June 1775, he won one hundred pounds, at Mallow, beating the Right Honorable Sir Robert Deane's horſe Ratler, and Mr. Matthew's horſe Trifle. In Auguſt following, he won fifty pounds at Athlone, beating Mr. Moland's famous horſe Orlando, got by Matchem. In September following, he beat the ſame horſe a match at Twelve-ſtone, over the Curragh, for one hundred guineas; the ſame month he won fifty pounds at Nenagh, beating Mr. Lambert's capital horſe Myrmidon, got by Regulus. In July 1776, he won fifty pounds at Taum, beating Mr. Browne's famous hunter Catch Crop; ſame year he won fifty pounds at Nenagh, beating Mr. Kirwan's Trifle, and Mr. Dillon's cheſnut gelding. In May 1777, he won one hundred guineas at Caſhel, weigth twelve ſtone, rode by gentlemen, beating the Earl of Clanwilliam's bay horſe, Mr. Kirwan's Trifle, Mr. Butler's Ganderpipe, and Mr. Browne's Catch Crop. In June following, he won the hunter's plate of one hundred guineas at Mallaw, weight thirteen ſtone, rode by gentlemen, beating Lord Clanwilliam's Nimrod, Mr. Cary's Wrangler, by Champion; ſame month he won fifty pounds at Tralee, rode by gentlemen, beating Mr. Gunne's Champion and Mr. Blennerhaſſett's bay gelding. In July following, he won at Rathkeal, beating and diſtancing the firſt heat Mr. Gunne's Champion, Mr. Powell's Hautboy and Mr. Cary's Wrangler. In 1778, he won fifty pounds at Caſtlebar, diſtancing Mr. Browne's Catch Crop in the firſt heat.

The above pedigree and performance I do certify to be true.

Cloonagh, March 3, 1780. JOHN FALLON.

Any mare miſſing this ſeaſon ſhall be ſerved at half price the next, provided they continue the ſame propetries. Money or ſatisfactory ſecurity to be given when the mares are taken away.

Cheſter county, April 6, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, at the Court Houſe in Weſt-Cheſter, in the ſaid county, on Tueſday, the 5th day of May next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract or parcel of land, thereunto belonging, ſituate in Weſt-Fallowfield townſhip, in the ſaid county, containing 278½ acres beſides allowance for roads; bounded by lands now or late of James M'Cormick, Iſaac Woodrow, James Moore, Dorington Boyle, Thomas Gibſon, Philip O'Farran and others; ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of William Bunting, by WILLIAM GIBBONS, Eſq; late Sheriff, and to be ſold, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Three Pounds Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, near Bodine's tavern, Amwell townſhip, Hunterdon county, on Friday night, the 27th ult. a bay Mare, three years old this graſs, between 14 and 15 hands high, has a ſtar, a dark ſtreak on her back, and a large dock, natural trotter, and gentle in her nature, but not broken. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and returns her to the owner, and ſecures the Thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Six Dollars for the mare only, with reaſonable charges, paid by §1w REM LUPARDUS.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in East-Bradford townſhip, Cheſter county, in September laſt, a yearling BULL, of a black colour, the owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be diſpoſed of as the law directs, by me

March 24, 1789. ¶ JAMES FEW.

Advertiſements omitted this week will be inſerted in our next.

Philadelphia, March 25, 1789.

THE members of the Philadelphia Contributionſhip for Inſuring Houſes from Loſs by Fire are deſired to meet at the Court Houſe, on the 13th day of April next, between the hours of two and five in the afternoon, in order to chooſe TWELVE DIRECTORS and a TREASURER, for the enſuing year. † 2 w

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To be Sold by the ſubſcriber,

LIVING in Allen townſhip, Northampton county, 272 acres of land, on the weſt branch of Manakeſy creek, there are 3 Dwelling-houſes thereon, with a good ſpring at each door, a Griſt and Saw-mill, Tan-yard, 14 acres of well watered meadow and more may be eaſily made, 520 bearing apple-trees, and is well timbered; this ſeat for mills, ſtore, tavern or other public buſineſs is not inferior to any in this neighbourhood, a croſs road going through ſaid land, it may conveniently be divided into 2 or 3 places, being 8 miles from Bethlehem, 9 from Allentown, 4 from Nazareth, and 10 from Eaſton. The terms of ſale will be made known by the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

‖ JESSE JONES.

Lancaſter, March 10, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Thurſday, the 9th day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, ſituate in Drummore townſhip, all that certain Tract or piece of Land, (called Steel's Fancy,) ſituate in ſaid townſhip, containing 208½ Acres, adjoining lands of Iſaac Alexander, Robert King and others, late the property of Samuel Steel, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

§ JAMES ROSS, Sheriff.

Lancaſter, March 10, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 10th day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, ſituate in Little Britain townſhip, all that certain Tract or piece of Land, (called Irregularity) ſituate in ſaid townſhip, containing 425 Acres, and allowance, adjoining lands of Stephen Giffens, John Walker and others, late the property of James Walker, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

§ JAMES ROSS, Sheriff.

Lancaſter, March 10, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Saturday, the 11th day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling-houſe of Jacob Frey, in the Borough of Lancaſter, all that certain Meſſuage or Tenement and Lot or piece of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of King-ſtreet, in the Borough aforeſaid, containing in front on the ſaid ſtreet 64 feet 4½ inches, and in depth to a 14 foot alley 252 feet, bounded by a meſſuage and lot late of Caſper Marbourg and others, taken in execution as the property of Chriſtian Liebpe, and to be ſold, by § JAMES ROSS, Sheriff.

Montgomery County, March 28, 1789.

One Hundred Guineas Reward.

WHEREAS a falſe and wicked report has been contrived and for ſome weeks paſt ſpread through the city of Philadelphia, and ſeveral of the counties, charging the ſubſcriber and his wife, who keep the Spring-houſe Tavern, in Montgomery county, with the murder, &c. of one or more Travellers, in order to get their property. Conceiving it to be a duty which I owe to the community of which I am a member, to my relations, friends and neighbours, and particularly to a tender wife, and ſeven children (ſeveral of them young and helpleſs) whoſe welfare or miſery in life greatly depends upon the character which I have and ſhall leave after me, to endeavour to bring to light ſuch dark and horrible Aſſaſſins of Characters, I do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any perſon who ſhall diſcover to me any legal evidence of the contriver of ſaid charge, or of the author or authors of the report, and of one HALF-JOHANNES for any certain information, whereby ſuch a diſcovery may be made. CHRISTIAN DULL.

To COVER this Seaſon,

At the farm of the ſubſcriber, at Point-no-Point, at *Three Pounds Seven Shillings and Six-pence* for the ſeaſon, each mare:

The beautiful HORSE

ATLAS,

FOUR years old this graſs; fifteen hands and one inch high; he is a bright bay, with a ſtrong black mane and tail, ſtout made and ſtrong boned, and has as much action as any horſe: *He is full blooded*; got by the noted horſe *Eclipſe*---Eclipſe was got by *Herod*---Herod by *Fearnought*.--- The pedigrees of theſe horſes is up to the *firſt breed* now in America---*The Ulſter Laſs* is the dam of Atlas, ſhe was got by *Granby*, her dam *Dianna*, got by *Wildair*---Wildair was imported by James Delancy, Eſquire, which horſe from his *great character and blood* was afterwards ſent back to England, where he covered at Forty Guineas each mare.---The Ulſter Laſs's grand-dam was a Bullyrock, her great-grand-dam was Governor Ogles's Barb, imported---ſhe is a full ſiſter to Pantaloon---owned by Mr. John Allen.

Good paſture on reaſonable terms, and every neceſſary care will be taken of the mares while under the ſubſcriber's charge.---The money to be paid when the mares are re-delivered.

March 12, 1789. JACOB BATES.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Michael Dowd, late of Lower Dublin, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts for ſettlement, to ‖ HUGH TOMB, acting Executor.

March 26, 1789.

TO BE LET,

A large commodious Brick Houſe, *with a* Frame Stable *and* Lot *of* Ground,

Which for many years paſt hath been occupied as a Tavern.

Likewiſe *Four Acres of Ground*,

Well ſituated for a graſs lot, and under good fence; the whole being in Kenſington, and the townſhip of the Northern Liberties. For terms, enquire of

March 23, 1789. PETER BROWNE.

TAVERN.

THAT old and commodious INN at the corner of Cheſnut and Fourth-ſtreets, at the ſign of the *Fœderal Convention*, formerly known by that of the Croſs Keys and Anvil, lately repaired and fitted up, with the LOT and STABLES belonging, to be LET. Alſo ſome adjacent vacant LOTS to be leaſed on ground-rent, or for a term of years. Apply at the ſtore of the ſubſcribers.---Where an APPRENTICE is wanted.

March 31. WILLIAM & JOHN SITGREAVES.

Eight Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the ſubſcriber, (living near the Head of Elk,) on the 11th of October laſt, a yellow NEGROE LAD, named SAM, about 17 years of age, well formed for his years; he has a ſmall ſcar near his right eye, which is weaker than the other, and ſhews his teeth much when he laughs. He had on a new felt hat, a half worn cloth coloured ſailor made jacket, waiſtcoat and trowſers of eight hundred linnen, ſtriped with lye colour, tow ſhirt, ſhoes and ſtockings; he took with him a wallet full of clothes of ſundry kinds. Whoever harbours the ſaid SAM may depend upon being called to a ſtrict account, but whoever ſecures him in any gaol ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS, or, if brought home, the above reward, paid by

JOSEPH COUDON.

Bucks county, March 21, 1789.

NOTICE *is hereby Given*,

PURSUANT to an act of the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, entituled "An Act for the regulation of the militia of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania," paſſed at Philadelphia, March 20, 1780; and a further ſupplement to the act, entituled "An Act for the regulation of the militia of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania," and to repeal the act, entituled "A Supplement to the act for the regulation of the militia of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania," paſſed at Philadelphia, March 21, 1783-- Agreeable to the ſaid law, and the ſupplement to the aforeſaid law, the LIEUTENANT of the county of Bucks doth hereby Notify the male white inhabitants of ſaid county (between the ages of eighteen and fifty-three years) to meet at the reſpective places herein after mentioned, on the ſeveral days and times fixed, and then and there, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and ſix in the afternoon, elect, by ballat---two Field Officers, viz. one Lieutenant-Colonel and one Major for the Fourth Battalion, now commanded by John Smith, Eſquire, to hold their election at the houſe of Mr. Joſeph Savitz, in Springfield townſhip, on Monday, the 13th of April.---The Firſt Battalion, now commanded by William Hart, Eſq; to hold their election at the houſe of Mr. John Rotrock, in Plumſtead, on Tueſday, the 14th of April.---The Third Battalion, now commanded by Joſeph Hart, Eſq; to hold their election at the houſe of Mr. Richard Leedom, in Northampton townſhip, on Thurſday, the 16th of April. And the Second Battalion, now commanded by Auguſtine Willet, Eſq; to hold their election at the houſe of Mr. Timothy Smith, in Middletown townſhip, on Friday, the 17th of April.---The troop of Light Dragoons are to meet on Wedneſday, the 15th of April, at the houſe of Jacob Bennet, Eſq; in Wright's-town, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and ſix in the afternoon, then and there to elect, by ballot their reſpective officers, agreeable to the militia laws of this ſtate.---The different companies will obſerve to hold their election, to chooſe by ballot one Captain, one Lieutenant, and one enſign, on Monday, the 20th of April. Previous to holding the election, two freeholders to be choſen to preſide as judges, who are directed to make a return of the officers elected to the commanding officer of the battalion.

FRANCIS MURRAY,
Lieutenant of Bucks county.

N. B. The following days are appointed in battalion, in the following manner, viz. The Firſt Battalion ſhall meet on the firſt Monday in the month of May, the Second Battalion on Tueſday, the Third Battalion on Wedneſday, and the Fourth Battalion on Thurſday following, when it is expected the troop of Light Dragoons will attend each.

*** The Captains or commanding officers of each company are particularly deſired to have ready and deliver to me, at each field day, a return of all the male white inhabitants belonging to their reſpective diſtricts, between the ages of eighteen and fifty-three, and all the delinquents according to law.

WILLIAM SAUNDERS.

WHEREAS, about the month of October, 1778, WILLIAM SAUNDERS, then a Midſhipman on board his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip the Preſton, at that time commanded by Commodore Hotham, ſailed in the Hotham tender, under the command of Lieutenant Hele, from New-York to Philadelphia, with diſpatches from the Earl of Carliſle and others, his Britannic Majeſty's Commiſſioners for peace, but the ſaid Tender was caſt away on her paſſage, and the ſaid WILLIAM SAUNDERS has never ſince been heard of. Any perſon who can give information of the ſaid WILLIAM SAUNDERS, if he ſhould be living, or, if dead, when and where he died, is requeſted to communicate the ſame to the printers hereof, by whom he will be rewarded for his expence and trouble. c. 8 w.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation, late the property of William White, deceaſed, ſituate in Derry townſhip, Dauphin county, on the road leading from Lancaſter to Harriſburg, about 22 miles from the former, containing 214 acres and allowance, about 100 acres thereof are cleared, and the remainder is well timbered, 25 acres of good meadow, and more may be made at a moderate expence; there are on the premiſes a good dwelling-houſe, barn and out-houſes, a well of excellent water at the door, and ſeveral never-failing ſtreams running through different parts of the premiſes. The title is indiſputable. For further particulars apply to JOHN WHITE,)
March 17, 1789. JAMES SCOTT,) Executors.

Twenty-Second of the Firſt Month, 1789.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Newtown townſhip, a black pied BULL, marked with a crop in the near ear, and half a crop in the off. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

‡ SAMPSON CARY.

Receiver General's Office,

MARCH 19th, 1789.

PURSUANT to Inſtructions received by the Subſcriber from the Supreme Executive Council-----NOTICE is hereby given, That agreeably to an act of the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth, entituled "An Act for directing the ſale of ſuch of the City Lots as remain the property of the ſtate, &c." will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in this city, on Wedneſday, the 8th day of April next, a CITY LOT, ſituate on the northeaſt corner of Saſſafras or Race-ſtreet and Second-ſtreet from Schuylkill, running 247½ feet on Race-ſtreet aforeſaid, and 120 feet on Second-ſtreet. The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock at noon of ſaid day.

The purchaſe money will be received in gold or ſilver, bills of credit of this ſtate of the laſt emiſſion, funded certificates upon which intereſt is by law made payable at the State Treaſury, and depreciation certificates, funded or unfunded, and all intereſt due will be allowed till the time of payment.---Payment to be made within 30 days after ſale, or the premiſes to revert to the ſtate, and the bidder to ſuſtain any loſs which may ariſe on a future ſale.

A plan of the ſaid lot may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe aforeſaid. FRANCIS JOHNSTON, *R. G.*

War-Office *of the* United-States,

February 15, 1789.

PUBLIC Information is hereby given to all commiſſioned officers, non-commiſſioned officers and privates of the late army of the United States, entitled to lands in purſuance of the ſeveral reſolves of Congreſs, or to their Aſſigns or legal Repreſentatives, that warrants for their reſpective proportions will be iſſued at this office after the firſt day of April next.

In order to prevent unneceſſary applications, it may be neceſſary to ſtate, that the following deſcriptions of officers and ſoldiers only are entitled to lands from the United States.

Firſt. Commiſſioned officers who ſerved until the end of the war.

Second. Commiſſioned officers deranged by virtue of the ſeveral reſolves of Congreſs.

Third. The legal repreſentatives of all commiſſioned officers killed in action.

Fourth. The medical ſtaff deſignated by the reſolve of Congreſs of the 22d September, 1780.

Fifth. All non-commiſſioned officers and privates who inliſted for and continued in the ſervice to the end of the war.

Sixth. The legal repreſentatives of all non-commiſſioned officers and privates, inliſted for the war, and who were killed in action.

To prevent the parties juſtly entitled to the warrants being defraud'd, the following regulations will be obſerved:

Firſt. In caſe of perſonal applications of Non-commiſſioned officers and privates, proof will be required of their being the identical perſons whoſe rights they claim by a certificate of an officer of the regiment or line to which they belonged.

Second. In caſe of aſſignments, legal evidence of the transfer will be required.

Third. Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidences of their reſpective offices.

Fourth. No warrant will be iſſued to the order of the party originally entitled, or to the order of any aſſignee, or legal repreſentative, but in conſequence of a power of attorney duly acknowledged.

The warrants for military bounties of land may be ſatisfied in any of the following diſtricts within the Weſtern Territory which are appropriated by the United States in Congreſs for that purpoſe, to wit.

Firſt. One million of acres, bounded on the eaſt by the ſeventh range of townſhips---ſouth by the land contracted for by Cutler and Sargent, and to extend north, as far as the ranges of townſhips---and weſtward ſo far as to include the above quantity.

Second. A tract beginning at the mouth of the river Ohio---thence up the Miſſiſippi to the river Au Vauſe---thence up the ſame until it meets a weſt line from the mouth of the Little Wabaſh---thence eaſtward with the ſaid line to the Great Wabaſh---thence down the ſame to the Ohio, and thence with the Ohio to the place of beginning, which is ſuppoſed to contain upwards of two millions of acres.

Third. Several tracts drawn for by the Secretary at War out of the four firſt ranges of townſhips ſurveyed, amounting to about ninety-ſeven thouſand acres.

Fourth. Within the limits of purchaſes made by ſeveral companies, not exceeding one ſeventh part of ſaid purchaſes.

H. KNOX.

THE SUBSCRIBERS being appointed Surveyors of two diſtricts or tracts of land, ſet apart by the United States in Congreſs, for ſatisfying the MILITARY BOUNTIES of lands promiſed to the late army, GIVE THIS PUBLIC NOTICE,

To all officers, non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers of the late army, entitled to ſuch bounties,---That they or their legal repreſentatives, make application to the Secretary at War for warrants, agreeably to an ordinance of Congreſs of the 9th day of July laſt, and forward them to our office at Carliſle, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, before the 15th of Auguſt next, as a preference in locating will be given to prior entries with us. We will ſet out from Pittſburg, for the diſtrict on the Muſkingum, the 15th of September, provided a ſufficient number of warrants are entered by that time:---When the buſineſs on the Muſkingum is finiſhed, the time for ſurveying the diſtrict between the Miſſiſippi, Ohio and Wabaſh rivers will be duly noticed.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,)
JAMES IRVINE,) Surveyors.
Carliſle, 6th January, 1789.

The Subſcriber offers for SALE,

The two following Tracts of Land,

THE one containing 130 acres, ſituate on Perkioming creek, at the diſtance of two miles from the Trap, adjoining the lands of John Detwieler, Henry Detwieler and others, in the county of Montgomery. This tract is compoſed of 20 acres of the beſt bottom meadow, 30 acres of clear upland, and the reſidue woodland of the firſt quality, in point of timber as well as ſoil.

The other tract contains about 23 acres, and is wholly woodland, about one mile from the Trap, in the ſame county, and by ſome judges is allowed to be of a good quality.

Both the tracts are well watered, and are certainly valuable. They lie within 26 miles of the city, in a beautiful and well cultivated country.

Mr. Henry Boyer, inn-keeper, at the Trap, will ſhew the lands to any perſons who may incline to purchaſe.

The terms of ſale will be reaſonable, and may be known by applying to Colonel Thomas Craig, at Norris-town, Montgomery county, who is fully authoriſed to diſpoſe of the premiſes, or Mr. George Weſcott, merchant, Philadelphia.

A good and complete title, in fee ſimple, will be given to the purchaſers, by THOMAS HARTLEY.

March 17, 1789.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

APRIL, 1789. THE NUMB. 3072.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1789.

For the Use of SCHOOLS.

Just Published, by DOBSON and POYNTEL, in *Second-street*, and PRITCHARD, SEDDONS and RICE, in *Market-street*, price 1s6.

An *Introduction* to the *Counting House*;

Or, a Short Specimen of MERCANTILE PRECEDENTS, adapted to the Present Situation of the *Trade* and *Commerce* of the United States of America,

BY *THOMAS SARJEANT*,

Late Master of the Mathematical School in the Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the city of Philadelphia.

THIS little Treatise contains Specimens of Bills of Parcels, Book Debts, Receipts, Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange, and a variety of other Mercantile Precedents; together with a Course of Book-keeping by Single Entry, and another in the Italian Method; and the whole is laid down on a Plan so Concise and Intelligible, as to be understood in a few days.----It is also recommended as the Cheapest book of the kind that has hitherto appeared in the English, and perhaps in any other, Language.

Where also may be had *by the same Author*.

Elementary principles of Arithmetic, with their application to the Trade and Commerce of the United States of America. Small octavo, price, 2s6, Fine Paper, 3s9.-----This is an attempt at a Cheap, Concise and Portable School Book, adapted to the Use of THESE STATES, and reduced to a Scientific Form. It contains, exclusive of the Usual Branches of the Science, Instructions for finding the Discount on Paper Money, and the Value of all kinds of Public Securities; and for converting the various American Currencies into each other. It is divested of useless rules, unnecessary remarks, and every thing unessential to such a Practical Knowlege of the subject, as is sufficient for the Generality of Youth.

*** The two Treatises may be had, bound together, at Half a Dollar; or on fine paper at 5s. They contain a complete, introductory Course of Mercantile Instructions. An Uniformity will be found in both Treatises, which will best discover and recommend itself in those Schools in which they may be introduced. *

Imported, and to be Sold, wholesale and retail, by

JACOB PARKE,

On the north-side of Market, between Front and Second-streets, Philadelphia, a general assortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glass, Paints, &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

SMITH's anvils, vizes and files, sawmill, cross cut, hand and other saws, carpenters planes, chissels, plane irons and other tools, sadlers, shoemakers, and coopers tools, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, sprigs, tacks and screws of all kinds, turkey oil-stones, frying-pans, shovel and tongs, warming pans, coffee-mills, candlesticks, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, drawer furniture and other brass work, waggon boxes, Crowley and American steel, sheet brass, bridle bits, stirrup irons, girth, firsingle and straining webs, staples and plates, curry combs, scale beams, spades, Spanish brown, yellow ochre, Venetian red, Prussian blue, vermillion, pummice stone, emory, &c. With most other kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glass, Paints, &c.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Esq; Doctor of Laws, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, in and for the said state, and the Hon. George Bryan, Esq; Justice of the said Courts, have issued their Precept, bearing date the 19th day of March last past, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery at the Court-house in West-Chester, for the county of Chester, on Monday, the 4th day of May next.

Public notice is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroners and Constables within the said county, that they be then and there in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done: Also, all those who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the goal of the said county, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated in Chester county, the 4th day of April, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-nine, and in the thirteenth year of American Independence.

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

To be Sold by way of public vendue,

At the house of Robert Miller, in East-Caln township, Chester county, on the 4th day of May next,

A VALUABLE Parcel or Tract of Land, situate in the Great Valley, containing 180 acres, bounded by lands of Thomas Stalker, Robert Miller and others, with a large quantity of excellent meadow and woodland, the Lancaster road running through the said tract of Land. Any person inclining to purchase may have a reasonable time to pay part of the purchase money.

N. B. The sale to begin at 1 o'clock said day, where the terms will be made known and attendance given, by

April 1, 1789. † MORDECAI MILLER.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in East-Nantmill township, Chester county, on the 16th of August, 1788, a Negroe woman, named Rachael, about 23 years of age, middling size, is smart and active, and shews her teeth much when she laughs. Her apparel cannot be particularly described, as she carried off none but what was on her back. Whoever secures said Negroe, so that her master may have her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

April 1, 1789. ‡ JOHN NICE.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of Thomas Marshall, will be Sold by public vendue, on the 7th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, a messuage, fulling-mill, skin-mill and about 40 acres of land, situate off Cobb's creek, partly in the township of Darby, and partly in the township of Blockley, about three miles and a half from the Middle-ferry on Schuylkill. There are on the premises a good orchard, and a large proportion of good meadow, with some woodland. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale, by

JOHN SELLERS, } Executors,
ISAAC WARNER, }

April 6, 1789.

Three Pounds Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, near Bodine's tavern, Amwell township, Hunterdon county, on Friday night, the 27th ult. a bay Mare, three years old this grass, between 14 and 15 hands high, has a star, a dark streak on her back, and a large dock, natural trotter, and gentle in her nature, but not broken. Whoever takes up said mare, and returns her to the owner, and secures the Thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Six Dollars for the mare only, with reasonable charges, paid by §1w REM LUPARDUS.

TO COVER MARES this season, at the subscriber's *livery stables* in Lombard-street, near Second-street, Philadelphia,

The full bred HORSE

MESSENGER,

Imported in May, 1788, at so low a price as TWO GUINEAS each mare, and *One Dollar* to the Groom.

MESSENGER is a dapple grey, full fifteen hands three inches high, and rising nine years old. He was bred by John Pratt, Esq; of New-Market, and got by Mambrino, who covered at twenty-five guineas a mare. Mambrino was got by Engineer, who was got by Sampson, who was the sire of Bay Malton and several other capital racers; his dam by Turf, his grand-dam by Regulus; this mare was sister to Figurant, and was the dam of Leviathan, a capital racer.

Messenger won the following sums in the years 1783 and 1784, as may be seen by the racing calenders where he stands; and several others in the year 1785, the calender for which is at present mislaid:

	Guineas.
In September, 1783, he beat at New-Market, Mr. Potter's Colchester, by Shark, - -	100
Also Mr. Standly's horse, brother to Straightlegs,	30
October 30, 1783, he beat Mr. Napier's horse Spectre, across the Flat, - - -	300
And Mr. Fox's horse Pyrrhus, across the New-Flat,	150
May, 1784, he beat Lord Borringdon's Trigger,	25
July, 1784, he beat Mr. Wyndham's horse Apothecary,	200
Lord Foley's Rodney, Mr. Wastell's Snowdrop, and Mr. Clark's Flamer, - -	60
And Lord Foley's Ulysses, - - -	100

The money to be paid before the mares are taken away. Any mare missing this season, shall be served at half price the next, provided they continue the same properties. Good pasture is provided, and great attention paid to mares, which may be kept in at nights, if the owners think proper, by

March 26, 1789, THOMAS CLAYTON.

Imported in May, 1788, *The Irish Hunter*,

Young Governor,

TO COVER MARES this season at Mount Benger, in Bucks county, within two miles of Bristol, and one mile from the lower bridge of Neshaminy, at so low a price as SEVEN DOLLARS each mare.

HE is a brown bay, 16 hands high, highly bred, five years old, and remarkably strong. He was got by Giles's celebrated horse *Governor*, on a very strong well bred hunter, and is allowed by judges to be the finest stallion of his kind ever imported into this state. Old Governor's yearling colts have sold at twenty-five and thirty five guineas each. His sire was bred by the late Earl of Altamont, who certifies the following pedigree.

"Governor, which I sold to John Fallon, Esq; was bred by me. He was got by Black Prince, sire to Brown Jack, who was got by Mogul, own brother to Babraham (who covered at one hundred guineas a mare) upon a half sister of Sir Marmaduke Wivill's famous horse Volunteer. Governor's dam was the dam of Olympus, who was got by Old England, son to the Godolphin Arabian; her dam by Foster, who got Gustavus; her dam by Jigg, sire of Old Partner; her dam by Matchless, which mare was also the grand-dam of Dormouse and Torrismond, and great grand-dam of Bandy Cade.

September 22, 1788. ALTAMONT."

*** GOVERNOR won the following hunters plates, viz. In July 1774, at Roscommon, fifty pounds, beating five hunters. In June 1775, he won one hundred pounds, at Mallow, beating the Right Honorable Sir Robert Deane's horse Ratler, and Mr. Matthew's horse Trifle. In August following, he won fifty pounds at Athlone, beating Mr. Moland's famous horse Orlando, got by Matchem. In September following, he beat the same horse a match at Twelve-stone, over the Curragh, for one hundred guineas; the same month he won fifty pounds at Nenagh, beating Mr. Lambert's capital horse Myrmidon, got by Regulus. In July 1776, he won fifty pounds at Taum, beating Mr. Browne's famous hunter Catch Crop; same year he won fifty pounds at Nenagh, beating Mr. Kirwan's Trifle, and Mr. Dillon's chesnut gelding. In May 1777, he won one hundred guineas at Cashel, weigth twelve stone, rode by gentlemen, beating the Earl of Clanwilliam's bay horse, Mr. Kirwan's Trifle, Mr. Butler's Ganderpipe, and Mr. Browne's Catch Crop. In June following, he won the hunter's plate of one hundred guineas at Mallaw, weight thirteen stone, rode by gentlemen, beating Lord Clanwilliam's Nimrod, Mr. Cary's Wrangler, by Champion; same month he won fifty pounds at Tralee, rode by gentlemen, beating Mr. Gunne's Champion and Mr. Blennerhassett's bay gelding. In July following, he won at Rathkeal, beating and distancing the first heat Mr. Gunne's Champion, Mr. Powell's Hautboy and Mr. Cary's Wrangler. In 1778, he won fifty pounds at Castlebar, distancing Mr. Browne's Catch Crop in the first heat.

The above pedigree and performance I do certify to be true.

Cloonagh, March 3, 1780. JOHN FALLON.

Any mare missing this season shall be served at half price the next, provided they continue the same properties. Money or satisfactory security to be given when the mares are taken away.

COME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in East-Bradford township, Chester county, in September last, a yearling BULL, of a black colour, the owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs, by me

March 24, 1789. ¶ JAMES FEW.

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

By ISAAC COLLINS, in Trenton,

The HOLY BIBLE,

Containing the OLD *and* NEW TESTAMENT;

With the APOCRYPHA *and* MARGINAL NOTES.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted, page for page, with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An Index will be added; and also the scripture measures, weights and coins.

II. The price to subscribers for the volume, well bound, Four Spanish Dollars; One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder on the delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to press as soon as three thousand copies shall be subscribed for, and to be finished without delay.

The Editor has been encouraged, by a number of respectable characters, to offer the above proposals to the public, under a conviction that a handsome American edition of the Bible, in quarto, will, at this time, be both seasonable and acceptable, as no part of the money will go out of the country.

This consideration, it is hoped, will be an inducement to subscribe, and of course promote the more frequent reading of this most invaluable book in private families. He therefore wishes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance, of people of all denominations; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ample satisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatness.

Subscriptions will be received by HUGH GAINE and EDWARD PRIOR, *New-York*; by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK and WILLIAM YOUNG, *Philadelphia*; by TOWNSEND & PATTON, *Baltimore*; and by the EDITOR in *Trenton*.

It is requested, that the leading characters of all the different denominations of christians in the United States, who may feel disposed to promote this undertaking, will, as early as may be, grant their assistance in procuring subscriptions---and that the several Printers of news-papers in the union will be pleased to insert the above proposals in their papers.

To all whom it may concern.

Mr. Isaac Collins has, for many years last past, been, and still is, Printer to the state of New Jersey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to see his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctness of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to business.

Trenton, 11th Sept. 1788. *WIL. LIVINGSTON.*

Extract from the Minutes of the Synod of New York and New-Jersey, November 3. 1788.

"As correct and faithful impressions of the Holy Scriptures are of the utmost necessity to preserve the purity and peace of the churches of Christ---and as Mr. *Collins*, printer, of the State of New-Jersey, is about to make an impression of the Old and New Testaments, and wishes the countenance and support of all denominations of christians----

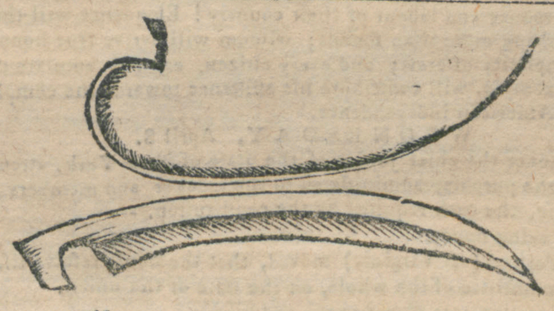
"ON MOTION,

"*Resolved*, That the Synod cheerfully recommend it to their people to encourage this undertaking--and that Dr. Witherspoon, Dr. Smith and Mr. Armstrong be a committee, to concur with any such committee as may be appointed, whether from any other denomination, or from any other Synod of our denomination, to revise and correct the proof sheets, and, if necessary, to fix upon the most correct edition of the Scriptures, to be recommended to the printer, from which to make his impression."

A true copy,

JAMES F. ARMSTRONG, Clerk of Synod.

For Mr. COLLINS, *Printer.*



Three Hundred Dozen of

Grass and Cradling Scythes,

And a large assortment of Sickles,

Either *warranted* or *unwarranted*,

Made by the subscriber, living in Market street, next door to the sign of the Black Horse, between Fourth and Fifth-streets.

Also the following branches will be carried on at his *Manufactory*,

Spades and Shovels, *Tobacco Hoes*, | *Plain Irons*, *Axes*, *Drawing Knives*.

And as he means to carry on these branches extensively, he expects to merit the favor of his friends in particular, and the public in general, by a steady attention, in having them well finished, and selling as low as he possibly can afford.

3 m THOMAS GOUCHER.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE MERCHANT-MILL, situate in Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county, on the Wissahickon creek, a constant stream of water, 12 miles from Philadelphia, between the Bethlehem and Reading roads, where there is plenty of the best wheat to be had; the mill-house (stone) is in good repair, with two pair of stones, one pair French burs, the others country stones, rolling screen, boulting and hoisting works all in order for making of flour. There is on said premises a good stone dwelling-house two stories high, two rooms on a floor, with a kitchen adjoining, stone barn, stabling and cooper's-shop, with 20 acres of good land, six whereof are good meadow, a young bearing orchard of the best grafted fruit. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms, by applying to *Peter Robeson*, living at Vanderin's mills.

N. B. If not sold by the tenth of April, to be let for one year. ‡ March 13, 1789.

BOSTON, March 28.

ONE of the greateſt bleſſings attending the new government is, that there is a happy harmony, a coincidence in opinion and views, in all the members choſen to execute it. Do we aſk, what are the ſentiments of the firſt and ſecond magiſtrates of our great republic, of each other? The following will anſwer for one of them.---"Is it neceſſary," ſays Mr. A. in a letter to a Dutch civilian, "to put the ſuppoſition that General Waſhington ſhould be corrupted? Is it poſſible that ſo fair a fame as Waſhington's ſhould be exchanged for gold, or for crowns? A character ſo falſe, ſo cruel, ſo blood-thirſty, ſo deteſtable as that of Monk, might betray a truſt: but a character ſo juſt, ſo humane, ſo fair and amiable as Waſhington's, never can be ſtained with ſo foul a reproach." Nine years ago, Mr. J. Adams thought thus of the preſident elect.---Since then, every hour hath added to the exalted opinion. But this opinion, great as it is, cannot be ſuperior to that which is entertained by Waſhington of the vice-preſident elect. Happy country! which thus, with one voice, hath ſelected from thy citizens the greateſt, the wiſeſt, and the beſt.

The oppoſers of the federal conſtitution in New-York ſtate, in one of their propoſed amendments to that ſyſtem, contend, "That no perſon ought to be eligible to be more than *twice* elected preſident," &c. Yet theſe ſame geniuſes are now violent in their endeavours to obtain a re-election of Gov. Clinton, who has already been FOUR times elected governor of that ſtate. A notable inſtance this, of the conſiſtency of party demagogues.

NEW-YORK, April 7.

Yeſterday the Honorable the Congreſs of the United States, having a quorum of both Houſes, proceeded to buſineſs.

The Senate having choſen his Excellency John Langdon, Eſq; of New-Hampſhire, Preſident, for the purpoſe of opening and counting the votes for Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, agreeably to the Conſtitution, the Houſe of Repreſentatives attended in the Senate chamber, when his Excellency opened and examined the ballots of the electors of the reſpective ſtates.

The illuſtrious GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſquire, was then announced Preſident of the United States of America, and his Excellency JOHN ADAMS, Eſquire, Vice-Preſident.

April 9. Yeſterday the Hon. the Senate of the Congreſs of the United States appointed Samuel Allen Otis, Eſq; (late member of Congreſs from Maſſachuſetts) to the honorary place of Secretary to that Honorable body.

James Mathers was alſo appointed door-keeper, and Cornelius Maxwell, meſſenger.

On Tueſday laſt the committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of New York (appointed for the purpoſe at the late ſeſſion) began to canvaſs and eſtimate the votes for Repreſentatives from this ſtate to the Congreſs of the United States, at the Secretary's office.---This committee, laſt evening, had finiſhed counting the ballots from three diſtricts.

By this eſtimation it appeared, that William Floyd, Eſq; had 894 votes, and was elected by the diſtrict compoſed of Long and Staten-Iſlands.

That John Lawrence, Eſq; had 2251 votes in the city and county of New-York, and 291 in Weſtcheſter, and was elected by the diſtrict of New-York and the ſouthern part of Weſtcheſter.

That Egbert Benſon, Eſq; had 584 votes in the diſtrict of Dutcheſs county, and the northern part of Weſtcheſter, and was elected.

Theodorus Bailey, Eſq; had 574 votes, as competitor to Mr. Benſon.

The Hon. John Lawrence yeſterday took his ſeat in the Houſe of Repreſentatives---and we are informed that Egbert Benſon, Eſq; will take his ſeat in that Honorable body this day.

Yeſterday the doors of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States were thrown open, for the admiſſion of the citizens.

We learn, that the navigation of the North river is no longer interrupted by the floating ice.

Many, ſays a correſpondent, have fought, written and harrangued for the welfare and glory of the United States. Yet it muſt be confeſſed, that a true patriot is a character not eaſily to be found. As long as our country feels a ſingle grievance, which prudence might ſoon baniſh, the triumph of policy muſt be acknowledged to be incomplete.---As an indulgence in a ſingle vice muſt prevent a man from being deemed really virtuous, ſo ought a perſeverance in a line of conduct, detrimental to national happineſs, to preclude him from the name of a patriot. When we ſee a citizen, who has frequently expoſed his life in the cauſe of freedom, dreſſed in the manufactures of foreign nations, have we not reaſon to ſuppoſe, that he either does not underſtand the welfare of his country, or that he totally diſregards it? After liſtening for hours to ſpeeches, replete with all the graces of oratory, in which we are frequently reminded of our duty to our country, what muſt be our opinion of the orator, when we behold him contradicting his arguments by his practices? Almoſt every article which he wears is repugnant to his words; and we are induced to think that we are attending to the declamations of ſophiſtry, inſtead of the maxims of patriotiſm. How glorious will be the triumph of free America, when we ſhall behold the guardians of the union appareled in the produce and labour of their country! Eloquence will then be ſomething more than ſounds; wiſdom will derive true honour from ſimplicity of dreſs; and every citizen, eager to emulate the bright example, will contribute his aſſiſtance towards the completion of American independence.

WEDNESDAY, April 8.

His honor the chief juſtice of the State of New-York, attending for the purpoſe, adminiſtered to the ſpeaker and members of the houſe, the oath required by the conſtitution.----

This being done,

Mr. Parker (of Virginia) moved, that the houſe reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the ſtate of the union.

This motion was agreed to;---and

Mr. Page (of Virginia) was then called to the chair.

Mr. Madiſon (of Virginia) then roſe, and made a few obſervations on the ſtate of our finances---the deficiencies of the federal treaſury, and the neceſſity of immediately adopting ſome meaſures, on the ſubject of the national revenue. On this occaſion, the firſt ſubject which preſented itſelf was, the reſources that might be drawn from a general ſyſtem of impoſt on articles of importation.---This ſubject, however, might be conſidered in two points of light.---Firſt as it reſpected only the regulation of commerce.---Secondly as to revenue. The ſecond point, in his opinion, demanded more particularly the attention of the committee---and with this view he offered the following reſolution:

Reſolved, as the opinion of this committee, That the following duties ought to be levied on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into the United States, viz.

On Rum, per gallon, of a dollar,
On all other ſpirituous liquors
On melaſſes
On Madeira wine
On all other wines
On common bohea teas, per lb.
On all other teas
On pepper
On brown ſugars
On loaf ſugars
On all other ſugars
On cocoa and coffee
On all other articles per cent. on their value at the time and place of importation.

That there ought, moreover, to be levied on all veſſels in which goods, or wares and merchandizes ſhall be imported, the duties following, viz.

On all veſſels built within the United States, and belonging wholly to the citizens thereof, at the rate of per ton.

On all veſſels belonging wholly to the ſubjects of powers with whom the United States have formed treaties, or partly to the ſubjects of ſuch powers, and partly to the citizens of the ſaid States, at the rate of

On all veſſels belonging wholly or in part to the ſubjects of other powers, at the rate of

Mr. Madiſon ſaid, that in bringing forward this motion, he had availed himſelf of the propoſitions made by the late Congreſs, in 1783---and had taken from the enumeration of articles, on which duties might be properly impoſed. He would not, however, go deeply into the buſineſs at preſent, but having thrown out his ideas for the conſideration of the committee, ſhould ſubmit the matter to their diſcretion.

Mr. Boudinot (of New-Jerſey) expreſſed his approbation of the motion, urged the neceſſity of proceeding without delay in this important buſineſs; and moved that the blanks in the reſolution be filled up with the ſame ſums as expreſſed in the act of Congreſs of 1783. He moved for theſe ſums he ſaid, becauſe at the time they were agitated, they appeared to be agreeable to the citizens of the United States. It was preſumable therefore that they would give ſatisfaction now. Under this impreſſion he grounded his motion.

Mr. White (of Virginia) wiſhed that the motion brought forward ſhould only be conſidered as the baſis of a bill, in ſome future ſtage of which it would be proper to fill up the blanks. In the mean time it was probable gentlemen might poſſeſs themſelves of more information on the ſubject.

Mr. Madiſon then obſerved, that as he did not ſuppoſe the committee to be prepared to proceed in the buſineſs, moved that they ſhould riſe, report progreſs, and aſk leave to ſit again.

This was agreed to, and the houſe adjourned.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, April 7.

A correſpondent informs us, that the boat which is to receive his Excellency General Waſhington, at Elizabeth Town, and convey him to New-York, is compleated. She is 47 feet keel, and rows with 13 oars on each ſide, to be manned by the pilots of New-York, who are to be dreſſed in white frocks and black caps, trimmed and ornamented with fringe.

His Excellency our worthy Governor, we are told, has ſent on to General Dickinſon, at Trenton, to hold the troop of horſe under his command in readineſs to eſcort his Excellency General Waſhington on his way to New-York. The plan of the operation, we are told, is as follows.---The Philadelphia horſe conduct him to Trenton---the Hunterdon horſe to Rocky-Hill---The Somerſet horſe to this place---the Middleſex horſe to Woodbridge---and the Eſſex horſe to the barge. It is hoped that on this joyful occaſion the countenance of every friend to his country may beſpeak pleaſure---and that our enemies, if there are any among us, will not have the audacity even to look on his ſacred perſon.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 15.

At an election held at the State houſe on Tueſday, the 7th inſtant, for fifteen perſons, to ſerve as Aldermen for the city of Philadelphia for the term of ſeven years, the following gentlemen were choſen, viz.

Samuel Miles,
Hillary Baker,
Samuel Powell,
William Colliday,
Joſeph Swift,
John Barclay,
Francis Hopkinſon,
Matthew Clarkſon,
Gunning Bedford,
John Baker,
Reynold Keen,
John Nixon,
Joſeph Ball,
George Roberts,
John Maxwell Neſbit.

SAMUEL POWELL, Eſq; is elected Mayor, and ALEXANDER WILCOX, Eſq; Recorder, of the city of Philadelphia.

The friends and opponents of the fœderal conſtitution in this ſtate concur unanimouſly in one opinion, *that if the governments of the ſeveral ſtates in the union were to be abſorbed or deſtroyed by the fœderal conſtitution, the people would be enſlaved and the country thrown into extreme diſorder.* Let us then reviſe our ſtate conſtitution and arm it with every juſt and ſalutary power, to maintain itſelf *unhurt* within its proper ſphere. The great and obvious method is, to expunge thoſe parts which infringe *equal liberty*, and produce *a want of energy*, while they *encreaſe expence.* Such is that numerous and growing *corps* the Supreme Executive Council. The framers of the conſtitution did not foreſee, that before the year 1790 it would conſiſt of twenty-two members. Twenty-two Governors would eat up the ſubſtance of Egypt itſelf.

The ſtate of Georgia has rejected the form of a ſingle houſe of Aſſembly, on a fair trial of it. In their new conſtitution they divided the Legiſlature into two branches. Pennſylvania ſtands alone in this meaſure.

In the proteſt and addreſs of Meſſrs. M'Clene, Kennedy, &c. againſt calling a Convention, they plead the obligation of the OATH againſt ſubmitting the Conſtitution to the voice of the People in any other way, than by a Council of Cenſors. The ſame objection was lately made in the Council, againſt forwarding the vote of the Aſſembly, for taking the ſenſe of the people; and yet, one of thoſe addreſſers, viz. James M'Lene, Eſq; *voted for a ſimilar reſolution of Aſſembly*, on the 17th of June, 1777; and another of them, viz. Jonathan Hoge, Eſq; and one of the late majority of the Council, viz. John Smiley, Eſq; voted for another ſimilar reſolution of the Aſſembly, on the 25th of November, 1778. Their names are upon record (unfortunately for their characters, as candid or conſiſtent men) for each of theſe votes, in the Journals of the Aſſembly of 1777 and 1778.

In the addreſs of the Aſſembly to their conſtituents, which accompanied the reſolution of the Houſe for taking the ſenſe of the people, reſpecting the conſtitution, in one of thoſe years, are the following remarkable words:

"As the ſenſe of the *majority* of the ſtate ought always to be the *governing* ſenſe, we mean *to take the neceſſary meaſures for taking the ſame*; and when duly informed thereof, *will proceed accordingly.*"

It may be aſked of the above-named gentlemen, whether this conduct was a leſs ſin in 1777 and 1778, than it is in 1789?---

We hear from Tioga, that New-England ſettlers are pouring in upon Pennſylvania through that avenue to the ſtate. Many of them have purchaſed farms in the country between the Delaware and the Suſquehanna.

A large bed of excellent iron ore has lately been diſcovered on the eaſt branch of the Suſquehanna, in Luzerne county, and meaſures are now taking to erect iron works on that part of the river. The reſources for agriculture, manufactures and commerce, of the lands on the river Suſquehanna, exceed the reſources of any river in the union.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated April 2d, 1789.

"I ſee, by a paragraph from Philadelphia in the paper of this morning, that your legiſlature are about to repeal the *funding act.*

"The fate of the funding ſyſtem with you is a leſſon of inſtruction to other ſtates and to Congreſs. The great misfortune in this country is, that thirteen little ſovereignties have made thirteen little ſpheres of information. Very few of the citizens of America have any correct and preciſe knowledge of things, except in the ſtate where they live. Hence the local prejudices which diſgrace too many of our rulers; for if they travel, they ſtay but a ſhort time in a place, they examine things ſuperficially, through the medium of preconceived prejudices, and paſs along with all their ignorance of men and things about them. A mere accidental neceſſity called me from home in 1785, after I had begun the practice of the law, and the four years wandering life I have led ſince, have made the moſt uſeful part of my education. I have learnt what people every where want to know, that liberality, ſcience, wealth, politeneſs and the conveniences of life, are not confined to any particular city or ſtate, and that the conteſts for pre-eminence in different ſtates amounts to little more than this, that Philadelphia is larger than Portſmouth, and that from New-England the moſt *fiſh* is exported, from the middle ſtates the moſt *flour*, and from the ſouthern the moſt *rice* and *tobacco.*

"But there is one article of information, which ought to be communicated. Moſt people do not, or will not, inform themſelves of the ſtate and amount of the public debts of this country, contenting themſelves with hearing that the debt of the United States is ſomething leſs than forty millions of dollars; an inconſiderable ſum, they ſay, and it can be and therefore ought to be paid. All this is true; but there is ſomething elſe to be added. Theſe people, who are ſo ready to calculate the ability of the ſtates to pay their debts, leave half the ſtory untold. The debts of the particular ſtates amount, to my certain knowledge, to almoſt as much as the debt of the United States; ſo that, adding theſe to the fœderal debt, we have a load of about ſeventy millions of dollars to diſcharge. But call it ſixty millions, and the annual intereſt at ſix per cent. (and the lower intereſt on the foreign loans will make but a ſmall difference) amounts to three million ſix hundred thouſand dollars. The eſtimate of the net proceeds of a general impoſt is about a million of dollars; the remaining ſum, viz. two million ſix hundred thouſand muſt be raiſed by exciſe or direct taxes. Pennſylvania, ſuppoſing this ſum to be aſſeſſed equally upon the ſtates, would pay nearly a ſixth, or about four hundred and thirty-three thouſand three hundred and thirty-three and an half dollars. It may be ſaid, that Pennſylvania has nothing to do with the debts of other ſtates; this may be true; but if other ſtates are more deeply involved than Pennſylvania (and this is the truth) their inability to diſcharge their debts affects the whole confederacy, whether the debts are due to the creditors of the United States, or the creditors of particular ſtates. Let it be remembered alſo, that our citizens owe immenſe ſums to Britiſh merchants. Virginia alone owes two million ſterling. Where is the money to pay the intereſt and principal of all theſe debts, or even the intereſt? It will be ſaid, that there is wealth enough in the country: this is not denied; but it is denied, that any government can command enough of this to pay the intereſt annually. Our people are accuſtomed to eat, drink, and wear the produce of their labors, and will not ſubmit to a reſtraint upon their appetites in favor of ſpeculators: And the moment Congreſs attempt to fund our debts indiſcriminately, they will ſhake the general government to its center. I dread the operations of a funding ſyſtem, that gulf of induſtry and morals. But our rulers are too wiſe to attempt impoſſibilities: In this confidence I reſt eaſy: a firm friend to the revolution, to the New Government, and to juſtice."

The Honorable the Juſtices of the Supreme Court of New-Jerſey have appointed the Weſtern Circuit Courts of that ſtate, for the preſent year, to be held in the county of

Cape-May, the 26th of May.
Cumberland, the 2d of June.
Salem, the 9th of June.
Glouceſter, the 16th of June.
Burlington, the 23d of June.

*** The *Paper-Makers* in this ſtate are requeſted to attend an appointed meeting, to be held at Mr. *M'Shane's* Tavern, at the ſign of the Harp and Crown, in Third-ſtreet, on the *firſt* day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Philadelphia, April 10, 1789.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR

Directors and a Treaſurer

OF THE

Library Company of Philadelphia,

WILL be held at the Company's Room in Carpenters Hall, on MONDAY, the fourth of May next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, when the Treaſurer will attend to receive the Annual Payments.

As there are ſeveral Shares on which *fines* are due, the Owners of them, or their Repreſentatives, are hereby notified, that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the Laws of the Company, unleſs the Arrears are paid off on the ſaid fourth of May, or within ten Days after.

By Order of the Directors,
WILLIAM RAWLE, Secretary.

Cheſter county, April 6th, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 30th day of April inſt. at one o'clock in the afternoon, two meſſuages, a grift and ſaw-mill, a furnace, and two hundred acres of excellent land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nant-mill, bounded by lands of Samuel Aſton, lands late of John Peirſoll, and others. The ſaid mills and furnace are on that well known ſtream of water called Brandywine creek, in a very healthy, agreeable part of the country, and the ſaid premiſes are capable of very great improvement. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Mordecai Peirſoll, and to be ſold, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff

Cheſter county, April 7th, 1789.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the General Loan Office of (the late province now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 11th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Nantmill, containing two hundred and ten acres and allowance, bounded by a branch of Brandywine creek, lands of James Dugan, Jeremiah Evans, and others. Seized as the eſtate of Evan Griffith, and to be ſold by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

ALL perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM MILLER, late of Warminſter townſhip, in the county of Bucks, yeoman, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, in order for payment.

‡ HENRY MILLER,)
April 10, 1789. ROBERT LOLLER,) Executors.

Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, March 17, 1789.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, on the eighth day of January laſt, a Negroe man, named JESS, about 45 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a black complexion, ſlim built, had on, when he went away, a ſurtout of grey coating, with plain metal buttons, velvet cape, fore part lined with green baize, a white flannel under jacket, tow ſhirt, buckſkin breeches, blue woollen ſtockings, old ſhoes, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by † GARRET WYNKOOP.

Muſtard & Chocolate Manufactory.

The manufactory of Muſtard and Chocolate as formerly done by the late *W. & M. Norton & Co.* is continued by

JOHN HAWORTH,

Who has for ſale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at ſaid Store, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets. And alſo continues to give the higheſt price for any quantity of GOOD MUSTARD SEED.

Remarks on the Addreſs of THOMAS KENNEDY, ESQUIRE, AND OTHERS, to the Freemen of Pennſylvania.

THE diſcuſſions of political ſubjects ſhould be conducted with the greateſt moderation and candor. To miſtake or aggravate on ſuch occaſions muſt endanger the public tranquility and freedom. While we endeavour therefore to point out the errors of the addreſs without reſerve, we ſhall adhere to that temperate conduct which the cauſe requires. Truth derives no aid from paſſion, but equal Juſtice is in danger of a bias from animoſity and prepoſſeſſion.

The addreſſers, in the firſt paragraph, hold up to the view of their conſtituents the object they mean to defend, for they tell us, that they are prohibited by every poſſible obligation from doing any thing *injurious to the conſtitution* of the ſtate; but they do not remember, that the purpoſe for which this conſtitution is declared, in its own body, to have been formed, is the preſervation and perfect maintenance of the *equal* rights of the whole body of people. They ſeem to forget alſo, that the bill of rights expreſly declares that *repreſentation, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants, is the only principle that can at all times ſecure liberty.* It is acknowledged, that after being *ſworn* to adhere to the juſt rule of equal repreſentation, *that darling poſition* and *doctrine of every true whig*, they were alſo ſworn to ſupport thoſe clauſes in the frame of government, which eſtabliſh the Executive Council and the Council of Cenſors, in each of which 14000 citizens, in violation of the bill of rights and of common ſenſe, can reſtrain the united voices of 55000 men, naturally their equals! But as no man can keep an oath which binds him to execute two *contradictory* duties, every genuine ſon of liberty will ſay, that having firſt pledged themſelves *to maintain the equal rights of all their fellow-citizens*, they muſt conſider as void thoſe clauſes which compel them to *violate* that almoſt ſacred obligation.

The whole bill of rights, which is infinitely more precious than any frame of government, declares *the perfect equality* of the people to be an eſſential object of this civil compact. It is manifeſt then, that all deviations from *equal* rights, which have inadvertently crept into the frame of government raiſed upon thoſe rights, muſt be void in themſelves. Both cannot operate. Our cititizens cannot be *equal* and *unequal* too. No ſincere whig can heſitate to take that code of liberty, *our Pennſylvania bill of rights*, in preference to the unequal and unjuſt repreſentation in the Executive Council and the Council of Cenſors.

We are told that a majority of the Council, on the vote upon the meaſures of the Aſſembly, were unfriendly to the conſtitution, yet were reſtrained, by their ideas of the oath, from moving in concert with the Houſe. It is acknowleged then, that *both* branches of our government are againſt the conſtitution. Both thoſe bodies, who poſſeſs the honors, the powers, and the profits of the preſent government of Pennſylvania, and who are choſen by the people for their wiſdom and virtue, are unfriendly to that ſyſtem from which they draw ſuch advantages. Muſt not this candid, diſintereſted temper do them honor among their conſtituents, and convince thoſe who believe them to be wiſe and good, that the government really requires reviſion and amendment. But we are told, that ſome of the counſellors, who are averſe to the conſtitution, were reſtrained from obeying their judgments and conſciences by the oath they had taken. What, then, are the men we have choſen for their wiſdom and virtue to be compelled to act againſt their conciencious opinion, by their ideas of the oath that was preſcribed them by the Convention of 1776?---Vain is their *virtue*, vain is their *wiſdom*, if they cannot do what they ſincerely believe to be their duty---and miſerable, indeed, muſt that people be, whoſe repreſentatives are reſtrained by obligations on their conſcience from doing what their judgment and conſcience dictate.

The ſigners of the addreſs proceed to ſay, that from a ſenſe of duty they have given notice of the conduct of the majority. Let them duly conſider that they repreſent the whole ſtate, and they will find, perhaps, that the duty they owed to 56,000 of their fellow citizens ſhould have induced them to concur in meaſures, which would deprive the remaining 13000 of the dangerous power of preventing amendments of the conſtitution---the great law of the land---however ſalutary or neceſſary they might be.

The meaſure contemplated by the aſſembly, ſtript of all colouring and miſrepreſentation, really means nothing more, than that their conſtituents, the freemen of this enlightened commonwealth, ſhould conſider the preſent ſtate of the republic. Yet we are told by fourteen repreſentatives, one fifth of our general aſſembly, that thus *to ſubmit their own affairs to the wiſdom of the people, is to give the finiſhing ſtroke to expiring liberty.*---It would be an inſult on our love of freedom to comment on this extraordinary declaration. Oh Pennſylvania, when wilt thou ſuppreſs theſe never ceaſing attempts of THE FEW to dictate in thy councils!

The obligation of oaths is again ſuggeſted in the ſucceeding paragraph. Nothing is ſaid of the more ſacred obligations of liberty and juſtice! Was it thus that the whigs of 1776 reaſoned with the government of Britain. Let us once more, however, look into this point. The addreſſers tell us, in their reaſons of diſſent, that the people have an inherent right to alter and amend the Conſtitution, whenever they ſee fit. The majority of the Houſe full well knew this, and ſeeing that *one alteration* of the Conſtitution by the people in 1787, had created a neceſſity of ſome others, and remembering that the power of free citizens in Convention would reach all points, *ſubmitted* to their conſideration, the *further* purſuit of a meaſure which they had begun.---It was in the Aſſemblies of the two laſt years that it ſhould have been objected, that "*their oaths reſtrained them.*" But we find Mr. Findley, expreſſed his opinion in the houſe of 1787 that a "*Convention ought to be called,*" and he, and Meſſrs, M'Clene and Kennedy, with others of the preſent addreſſers, voted to regulate the wages and proceedings of the then propoſed Convention. By what clauſe in our Conſtitution did they countenance or act in organizing a Convention in 1787, which they now ſay cannot be called till 1790. Their conduct then, upon the ground they now take, was "*trifling with the ſolemnity of an oath!*" Notwithſtanding thoſe ſolemn obligations, they moved and ſeconded ſeveral reſolutions, calculated to regulate and countenance a Convention not recommended by a Council of Cenſors, and which altered and "*repealed* (as they themſelves admit) *every article of the plan of government, that was contradictory to the federal Conſtitution*"---and they now tell us, that this Convention, which was thus called, was of "*equal authority*" with that of 1776. How is it then, that Meſſrs. M'Lene, Kennedy, &c. have charged the preſent majority with violation of their oaths, in adopting meaſures to which they concurred in ſetting the example, and which they now maintain to be of force. Judge now, ye citizens of Pennſylvania, whether this verſatile conduct, "this change of principle in the addreſſers, bears an aſpect favourable to your liberties." Muſt ye not condemn them upon their own ſtatement of the caſe? When they tell us that we muſt erect firmer barriers than oaths of office, to reſtrain the guardians of our liberties, they forget their changling conduct which we have juſt reviewed. They appear to have ſubjected themſelves to an unanſwerable charge of violating the ſanctity of their oaths, if we ſuppoſe that what they ſay is truth now, was alſo in their minds truth then. But we muſt help them out of the difficulty into which they have plunged themſelves. The Conſtitution, it will be found, juſtifies the call of 1787, in which they concurred, and that of the preſent year, if the wiſdom of the houſe ſhould ſee fit in their next ſeſſion to iſſue it. In the bill of rights it is declared, that the people have a right to alter their conſtitution when they think it proper, and all the addreſſers have ſaid ſo in their reaſons of diſſent on this occaſion. The conſtitution alſo declares, that the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania "ſhall have all the powers neceſſary for the legiſlature of a free ſtate or commonwealth." This power of ſubmitting to the people *the ſtate of the republic on emergencies*, of which a legiſlature only can judge, muſt be veſted ſomewhere. The people cannot aſſemble in a tumultuary way in different places. Small meetings of a few counties cannot ſafely iſſue a call of a convention. No---*the legiſlature* of this free ſtate muſt do it. They cannot themſelves alter, aboliſh, or break in upon the Conſtitution, nor are the merits of any conſtitutional points proper ſubjects of their determination. They can only lay them before the people, as they did in 1787, and as they may do by the Conſtitution in 1789: and here let it be remembered, that in the former caſe it was not contended that repreſentations from the people were neceſſary to juſtify the meaſure.

The unbecoming attack upon the appointment of the Regiſter General, with a ſalary of £ 500 in our depreciated paper money, is unworthy of an anſwer in a diſcuſſion that relates to the liberties of a reſpectable ſtate. This matter will be fully explained by a careful peruſal of the report of the committee concerning the office of the Comptroller General. That report is highly deſerving the ſerious and careful peruſal of every man, who pays a tax in this commonwealth. Suſpend your opinions till you can ſee that paper, and then judge for yourſelves.

It is a fact univerſally known, that the ſtate of Georgia has called a Convention to alter its conſtitution. Their new plan has been publiſhed in our Gazettes, under the eyes of the addreſſers, yet they have inconſiderately aſked whether you have heard of any other of the ſtates calling a Convention? Virginia alſo, it is generally believed, will ſummon a Convention at the firſt ſeſſions of her legiſlature: nor is there a ſhadow of doubt ſuggeſted, as to the power of doing it, in that enlightened Aſſembly.

The neceſſity of a reviſion of our ſtate conſtitution, from the adoption of the fœderal government, is very clear, though it is certain that the former is compleatly repealed in all claſhing points by the latter. The ſpirit of the guarantee of a republican form of government to every ſtate, abrogates the *anti-republican* repreſentation (unequal as ten to one) in the Executive Council and Council of Cenſors, and renders a new ſettlement of their duties, upon the baſis of equal liberty, indiſpenſibly neceſſary, to preſerve *fundamental principles* in both the ſtate and fœderal conſtitutions, a recurrence to which is ſtrongly and wiſely enjoned in the former. It is alſo neceſſary, from the interference of the fœderal conſtitution with the third article of the bill of rights, which declares that the people of this ſtate have the *ſole* right of regulating the internal police of the ſame, for they have parted with ſeveral portions of that right to the Repreſentatives of United America. A careful inſpection of the conſtitution of this ſtate will diſcover many other particulars of the ſame nature, and the Aſſembly were not afraid to truſt the people with the opportunity of a temperate and thorough examination. Not ſo the fourteen addreſſers.

It is ſaid, that the diviſion of the legiſlature into two branches will encreaſe numbers and expence, and divide the worthy countrymen from what is invidiouſly called the *better born.* But ſixty-nine Aſſemblymen require the ſame wages, as forty-eight Aſſemblymen and twenty-one Legiſlative Counſellors would do; and both the latter will be choſen, as the preſent legiſlature, by the people at large, without any preference of one citizen or one county to another. The preſent Council may be reduced in numbers, or any other executive may be adopted, which ſhall, on due conſideration, ſeem good to the people.

We will conclude theſe remarks, by requeſting you carefully and candidly to compare the different conduct of the majority and the fourteen addreſſers. The former tell you that your government is too expenſive; that experience has diſcovered ſome errors and defects in a human work, the ſtate conſtitution, which was formed in a moment of great agitation by the Repreſentatives of only 6000 of our cititizens, ſent from the large and ſmall counties in equal numbers, without the leaſt regard to population; and that it has been found that the inciſions made into it by the fœderal conſtitution render *a reviſion* adviſable, to preſerve you from confuſion, and to make the joint rule of conduct reſulting from the two codes intelligible to foreigners who may ſettle among us, and to ourſelves.---On the other hand, the addreſſers, unwarrantably derogating from your knowledge of your own intereſts and your attachment to liberty, ſo often and ſo firmly manifeſted, induſtriouſly ſtrive to alarm you with innumerable dangers from a diſpaſſionate conſideration of your own affairs.

A COMMONWEALTH'S-MAN.

College, Academy and Charitable School of PHILADELPHIA,

APRIL 15th, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſeveral ſchools in this ſeminary are now opened upon their ancient foundation, as follows, viz.

1. The CHARITABLE SCHOOL, viz. The *Boys*, under Mr. *Oliphant*, and the *Girls*, under Mrs. *Davis*, as uſual.

2. The ACADEMY, viz. The *Engliſh* Grammar School, and the School for the practical branches of Mathematics, under the Rev. *William Rogers*, A. M. as Profeſſor of Engliſh and Oratory.

3. The LATIN GRAMMAR SCHOOL, under *James Davidſon*, A. M. Profeſſor of Humanity, or of the Latin and Greek Languages.

4. The COLLEGE, or Philoſophy Schools, under the ſubſcriber, as Provoſt, and the Rev. *John Andrews*, D. D. lately appointed a Profeſſor in the Sciences; and for further aſſiſtance in thoſe Schools, a Vice-Provoſt will in due time be appointed.

WILLIAM SMITH, D. D. *Provoſt of the College and Academy of Philadelphia.*

TO BE LET,

And poſſeſſion given the 27th inſtant-----that noted and well known TAVERN,

The *Bunch of Grapes,*

In Third, between Market and Arch ſtreets.

THERE are on the premiſes, an excellent three ſtory Brick Houſe, in which is a large room, well calculated for the accommodation of Grand and other Juries, ſtables for thirty horſes, ſheds for carriages, three out offices, a ſpacious yard, and a pump of good water. For terms apply to MICHAEL MORGAN O'BRIEN, in Pine-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, 14th April, 1789.

BARK *wanted in Philadelphia.*

A LARGE Quantity of the following kinds, viz. Spaniſh, White and Black Oak, and Birch and Hemlock. It is requeſted by the Tanners in this city, that the Farmers would remember the time for getting this valuable commodity, to be careful in putting it up to dry when ſtripped, and as ſpeedily as they can, after it is ſufficiently dried, bring it to town; for want of which care they have ſuffered conſiderable loſs.

April 11, 1789. †4w

THE *Contributors* to the *Pennſylvania Hoſpital* are deſired to attend an *Election* to be held at the ſaid *Hoſpital*, according to law, on the fourth day of the *Fifth Month* next, being the ſecond day of the week, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to chuſe *Twelve Managers* and a *Treaſurer* for the enſuing year. By Order of the Managers,

SAMUEL COATES, Clerk.

Fourth Month 8th, 1789.

A new Edition,

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The Writings of the beſt Authors, in ſeveral Languages; the moſt approved Dictionaries, as well of General Science as of Practical Branches; the Tranſactions, Journals, and Memoirs, of Learned Societies, both at home and abroad; the M. S. Lectures of Eminent Profeſſors on different Sciences; and a Variety of Original Materials, furniſhed by an extenſive Coreſpondence.

Indocti diſcant, et ament meminiſſe periti.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will be printed on a ſuperfine paper, and new types (caſt for the purpoſe by Baine & Co. Philadelphia) which will be occaſionably renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. It will be publiſhed in weekly numbers, at One Quarter of a Dollar each, and the publication will be continued with all poſſible regularity. No books will be delivered, on any conſideration, unleſs the money be paid at the ſame time.

III. Each number will contain forty pages of letter preſs, cloſely printed; and from a view of the materials as now arranged, it is ſuppoſed the whole may extend to 300 numbers, or 15 volumes in quarto; but whether, or how far, theſe limits may be eventually exceeded, muſt depend upon the number and value of the literary productions and ſcientific diſcoveries that ſhall occur, or the hints and communications that may be received, during the progreſs of the publication.

IV. Thoſe who do not chooſe to take the work in numbers, may have it in *volumes* or in *half-volumes*, as publiſhed; it being propoſed to deliver the volumes in parts, at Twenty Shillings (Pennſylvania currency) each, in boards, or £1 17 6 for the *volume* complete. Of thoſe who take the work in volumes or half-volumes, no money will be required until the firſt volume is finiſhed, when the payments of the firſt and ſecond volumes are to be made; and the payment of each ſucceeding volume to be made on the delivery of the volume preceding it.

V. In the courſe of publication will be delivered nearly 400 Copperplates, elegantly engraved; which by far exceed in number thoſe given in any other Scientific Dictionary.

VI. At the cloſe of the publication will be delivered, an elegant Frontiſpiece, the Dedication, Preface, and proper Title Pages for the different volumes.

T. DOBSON begs leave to ſolicit the patronage and encouragement of all the lovers of ſcience and literature in the United States of America, towards an American edition of a work every way worthy of their notice, and flatters himſelf he ſhall be able to execute it in ſoch a way as to give univerſal ſatisfaction.

Montgomery county, April 7, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Joſeph Page, in Norington, on Monday the 27th inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage, with two ſeveral pieces or tracts of land; the firſt containing 16¼ acres and 26 perches, more or leſs; the ſecond containing 100 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in Plymouth townſhip, bounded by lands of Daniel Deal, John Bay, Andrew Crawford and others; the buildings and land are good, and the ſituation elegant. Taken in execution as the property of John Zimmerman, and to be ſold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, April 7, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 4th of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage and about 245 acres of excellent land, ſituate in Providence townſhip, bounded by lands of John Edwards and others. Taken in execution as the property of Robert Connelly and George A. Sturgeon, and to be ſold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, April 7, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of ----- Barre, in Douglaſs townſhip, on Tueſday, the 5th of May next, at one o'clock P. M. A certain meſſuage and about 25 acres of land, with the appurtenances, ſituate in Douglaſs townſhip, bounded by lands of George Buſkirk and others; Taken in execution as the property of Frederick Weiſs, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, April 7, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 6th of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage and about 108½ acres of land with the appurtenances, ſituate in Upper Hanover townſhip, bounded by lands of Philip Suſholtzs, David Shultze, Wendel Wyant and others. Taken in execution as the property of Peter Lower, and to be ſold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, April 7, 1789

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 7th of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the public houſe of -------- Boſhart, in Marlborough townſhip, a certain plantation or tract of land, containing about 170 acres, more or leſs, ſituate partly in Marlborough and Rockhill townſhips, bounded by lands of Robert and Leonard Thomas, John Hoct, and others. Taken in execution as the property of Robert Thomas, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Nockamixon townſhip, Bucks county, April 6, 1789.

WHEREAS my Wife Elizabeth refuſes to live with me. Theſe are to warn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. ‡

JACOB MOYERS, jun.

Chester county, April 6, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, by public vendue, at the Court House in West-Chester, in the said county, on Tuesday, the 5th day of May next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, a certain messuage or tenement, plantation and tract or parcel of land, thereunto belonging, situate in West-Fallowfield township, in the said county, containing 278½ acres besides allowance for roads; bounded by lands now or late of James M'Cormick, Isaac Woodrow, James Moore, Dorington Boyle, Thomas Gibson, Philip O'Farran and others; seized and taken in execution as the estate of William Bunting, by WILLIAM GIBBONS, Esq; late Sheriff, and to be sold, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Queen Anne's county, Maryland, March 31, 1789.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from purchasing of *Daniel Charles Heath*, of the county of New-Castle, in the state of Delaware, or from any to whom he may have conveyed or shall convey the following tracts of land, situate in the counties of Cæcil and Kent, or one of them, in the state of Maryland, and the said county of New-Castle, viz.

Holt, containing 700 acres;----the second and third parts of *Heath's Range*, containing 1986 acres;---the *Forest*, containing 200 acres;---and *Toe's Purchase*, containing 450 acres; as the said tracts of land were the property of James Heath, deceased, brother to the said Daniel Charles Heath, the estate of which James Heath is indebted to me in the sum of one thousand pounds sterling and upwards, which I am advised the said lands are liable to the payment of, and for the recovery of which I have instituted legal proceedings. BENNETT CHEW.

Eight Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber, (living near the Head of Elk,) on the 11th of October last, a yellow NEGROE LAD, named SAM, about 17 years of age, well formed for his years; he has a small scar near his right eye, which is weaker than the other, and shews his teeth much when he laughs. He had on a new felt hat, a half worn cloth coloured sailor made jacket, waistcoat and trowsers of eight hundred linnen, striped with lye colour, tow shirt, shoes and stockings; he took with him a wallet full of clothes of sundry kinds. Whoever harbours the said SAM may depend upon being called to a strict account, but whoever secures him in any gaol shall have FIVE DOLLARS, or, if brought home, the above reward, paid by

JOSEPH COUDON.

TAVERN.

THAT old and commodious INN at the corner of Chesnut and Fourth-streets, at the sign of the *Fœderal Convention*, formerly known by that of the Cross Keys and Anvil, lately repaired and fitted up, with the LOT and STABLES belonging, to be LET. Also some adjacent vacant LOTS to be leased on ground-rent, or for a term of years. Apply at the store of the subscribers.---Where an APPRENTICE is wanted.

March 31. WILLIAM & JOHN SITGREAVES.

Bucks county, March 21, 1789.

NOTICE *is hereby Given*,

PURSUANT to an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entituled "An Act for the regulation of the militia of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania," passed at Philadelphia, March 20, 1780; and a further supplement to the act, entituled "An Act for the regulation of the militia of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania," and to repeal the act, entituled "A Supplement to the act for the regulation of the militia of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania," passed at Philadelphia, March 21, 1783---Agreeable to the said law, and the supplement to the aforesaid law, the LIEUTENANT of the county of Bucks doth hereby Notify the male white inhabitants of said county (between the ages of eighteen and fifty-three years) to meet at the respective places herein after mentioned, on the several days and times fixed, and then and there, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and six in the afternoon, elect, by ballat---two Field Officers, viz. one Lieutenant-Colonel and one Major for the Fourth Battalion, now commanded by John Smith, Esquire, to hold their election at the house of Mr. Joseph Savitz, in Springfield township, on Monday, the 13th of April.---The First Battalion, now commanded by William Hart, Esq; to hold their election at the house of Mr. John Rotrock, in Plumstead, on Tuesday, the 14th of April.---The Third Battalion, now commanded by Joseph Hart, Esq; to hold their election at the house of Mr. Richard Leedom, in Northampton township, on Thursday, the 16th of April. And the Second Battalion, now commanded by Augustine Willet, Esq; to hold their election at the house of Mr. Timothy Smith, in Middletown township, on Friday, the 17th of April.---The troop of Light Dragoons are to meet on Wednesday, the 15th of April, at the house of Jacob Bennet, Esq; in Wright's-town, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and six in the afternoon, then and there to elect, by ballot their respective officers, agreeable to the militia laws of this state.---The different companies will observe to hold their election, to choose by ballot one Captain, one Lieutenant, and one ensign, on Monday, the 20th of April. Previous to holding the election, two freeholders to be chosen to preside as judges, who are directed to make a return of the officers elected to the commanding officer of the battalion.

FRANCIS MURRAY,
Lieutenant of Bucks county.

N. B. The following days are appointed in battalion, in the following manner, viz. The First Battalion shall meet on the first Monday in the month of May, the Second Battalion on Tuesday, the Third Battalion on Wednesday, and the Fourth Battalion on Thursday following, when it is expected the troop of Light Dragoons will attend each.

*** The Captains or commanding officers of each company are particularly desired to have ready and deliver to me, at each field day, a return of all the male white inhabitants belonging to their respective districts, between the ages of eighteen and fifty-three, and all the delinquents according to law.

Montgomery County, March 28, 1789.

One Hundred Guineas Reward.

WHEREAS a false and wicked report has been contrived and for some weeks past spread through the city of Philadelphia, and several of the counties, charging the subscriber and his wife, who keep the Spring-house Tavern, in Montgomery county, with the murder, &c. of one or more Travellers, in order to get their property. Conceiving it to be a duty which I owe to the community of which I am a member, to my relations, friends and neighbours, and particularly to a tender wife, and seven children (several of them young and helpless) whose welfare or misery in life greatly depends upon the character which I have and shall leave after me, to endeavour to bring to light such dark and horrible Assassins of Characters, I do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any person who shall discover to me any legal evidence of the contriver of said charge, or of the author or authors of the report, and of one HALF-JOHANNES for any certain information, whereby such a discovery may be made. CHRISTIAN DULL.

TO BE LET,

A large commodious Brick House, *with a* Frame Stable *and* Lot *of* Ground,

Which for many years past hath been occupied as a Tavern.

Likewise *Four Acres* of *Ground*,

Well situated for a grass lot, and under good fence; the whole being in Kensington, and the township of the Northern Liberties. For terms, enquire of

March 23, 1789. PETER BROWNE.

Seth & Isaac Willis,

At their STORE in Front and Water-streets, first door below the Drawbridge, have for SALE, on the most reasonable terms,

MADEIRA,	
Lisbon, Sherry, Malaga, Teneriffe, Claret,	Wines.
Jamaica Spirits, West-India, New-England	Rum.
Brandy,	
Gin,	
Anniseed,	
Molasses,	
Coffee,	
Chocolate,	
Indigo,	
Cotton,	
Writing, Wrapping	Paper.
Candles,	
Soap,	
Wine, Cyder	Vinegar.
Loaf, Lump, Muscovado,	Sugars.
Hyson, Souchong,	Teas.
Bohea,	
Pepper,	
Allspice,	
Cinnamon,	
Nutmegs,	
Cloves,	
Raisins,	
Prunes,	
Mustard,	
Starch,	
Snuff,	
Tobacco,	
Powder,	
Shot,	
Sugar Candy,	
Bed-cords and Lacing,	
Plough-lines,	
Traces, &c. &c.	

All persons indebted to Seth Willis are earnestly requested to discharge their respective accounts immediately, otherwise they may depend upon being dealt with as the law directs, without further notice. March 7.

War-Office *of the* United-States,

February 15, 1789.

PUBLIC Information is hereby given to all commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the late army of the United States, entitled to lands in pursuance of the several resolves of Congress, or to their Assigns or legal Representatives, that warrants for their respective proportions will be issued at this office after the first day of April next.

In order to prevent unnecessary applications, it may be necessary to state, that the following descriptions of officers and soldiers only are entitled to lands from the United States.

First. Commissioned officers who served until the end of the war.

Second. Commissioned officers deranged by virtue of the several resolves of Congress.

Third. The legal representatives of all commissioned officers killed in action.

Fourth. The medical staff designated by the resolve of Congress of the 22d September, 1780.

Fifth. All non-commissioned officers and privates who inlisted for and continued in the service to the end of the war.

Sixth. The legal representatives of all non-commissioned officers and privates, inlisted for the war, and who were killed in action.

To prevent the parties justly entitled to the warrants being defrauded, the following regulations will be observed:

First. In case of personal applications of Non-commissioned officers and privates, proof will be required of their being the identical persons whose rights they claim, by a certificate of an officer of the regiment or line to which they belonged.

Second. In case of assignments, legal evidence of the transfer will be required.

Third. Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidences of their respective offices.

Fourth. No warrant will be issued to the order of the party originally entitled, or to the order of any assignee, or legal representative, but in consequence of a power of attorney duly acknowledged.

The warrants for military bounties of land may be satisfied in any of the following districts within the Western Territory, which are appropriated by the United States in Congress for that purpose, to wit.

First. One million of acres, bounded on the east by the seventh range of townships---south by the land contracted for by Cutler and Sargent, and to extend north, as far as the ranges of townships---and westward so far as to include the above quantity.

Second. A tract beginning at the mouth of the river Ohio---thence up the Missisippi to the river Au Vause---thence up the same until it meets a west line from the mouth of the Little Wabash---thence eastward with the said line to the Great Wabash---thence down the same to the Ohio, and thence with the Ohio to the place of beginning, which is supposed to contain upwards of two millions of acres.

Third. Several tracts drawn for by the Secretary at War out of the four first ranges of townships surveyed, amounting to about ninety-seven thousand acres.

Fourth. Within the limits of purchases made by several companies, not exceeding one seventh part of said purchases.

H. KNOX.

THE SUBSCRIBERS being appointed Surveyors of two districts or tracts of land, set apart by the United States in Congress, for satisfying the MILITARY BOUNTIES of lands promised to the late army, GIVE THIS PUBLIC NOTICE,

To all officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the late army, entitled to such bounties,---That they or their legal representatives, make application to the Secretary at War for warrants, agreeably to an ordinance of Congress of the 9th day of July last, and forward them to our office at Carlisle, in the state of Pennsylvania, before the 15th of August next, as a preference in locating will be given to prior entries with us. We will set out from Pittsburg, for the district on the Muskingum, the 15th of September, provided a sufficient number of warrants are entered by that time:---When the business on the Muskingum is finished, the time for surveying the district between the Missisippi, Ohio and Wabash rivers will be duly noticed.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, JAMES IRVINE, } Surveyors.

Carlisle, 6th January, 1789.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Michael Dowd, late of Lower Dublin, Philadelphia county, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment, and all those who have any demands against said estate are desired to bring in their accounts for settlement, to HUGH TOMB, acting Executor.

WILLIAM SAUNDERS.

WHEREAS, about the month of October, 1778, WILLIAM SAUNDERS, then a Midshipman on board his Britannic Majesty's ship the Preston, at that time commanded by Commodore Hotham, sailed in the Hotham tender, under the command of Lieutenant Hele, from New-York to Philadelphia, with dispatches from the Earl of Carlisle and others, his Britannic Majesty's Commissioners for peace, but the said Tender was cast away on her passage, and the said WILLIAM SAUNDERS has never since been heard of. Any person who can give information of the said WILLIAM SAUNDERS, if he should be living, or, if dead, when and where he died, is requested to communicate the same to the printers hereof, by whom he will be rewarded for his expence and trouble. c. 8 w.

The Subscriber offers for SALE,

The two following Tracts of Land,

THE one containing 130 acres, situate on Perkioming creek, at the distance of two miles from the Trap, adjoining the lands of John Detwieler, Henry Detwieler and others, in the county of Montgomery. This tract is composed of 20 acres of the best bottom meadow, 30 acres of clear upland, and the residue woodland of the first quality, in point of timber as well as soil.

The other tract contains about 23 acres, and is wholly woodland, about one mile from the Trap, in the same county, and by some judges is allowed to be of a good quality.

Both the tracts are well watered, and are certainly valuable. They lie within 26 miles of the city, in a beautiful and well cultivated country.

Mr. Henry Boyer, inn-keeper, at the Trap, will shew the lands to any persons who may incline to purchase.

The terms of sale will be reasonable, and may be known by applying to Colonel Thomas Craig, at Norris-town, Montgomery county, who is fully authorised to dispose of the premises, or Mr. George Wescott, merchant, Philadelphia.

A good and complete title, in fee simple, will be given to the purchasers, by THOMAS HARTLEY.

March 17, 1789.

To be Sold by the subscriber,

LIVING in Allen township, Northampton county, 272 acres of land, on the west branch of Manakesy creek, there are 3 Dwelling-houses thereon, with a good spring at each door, a Grist and Saw-mill, Tan-yard, 14 acres of well watered meadow and more may be easily made, 520 bearing apple-trees, and is well timbered; this seat for mills, store, tavern or other public business is not inferior to any in this neighbourhood, a cross road going through said land, it may conveniently be divided into 2 or 3 places, being 8 miles from Bethlehem, 9 from Allentown, 4 from Nazareth, and 10 from Easton. The terms of sale will be made known by the subscriber, on the premises.

JESSE JONES.

To COVER this Season,

At the farm of the subscriber, at Point-no-Point, at *Three Pounds Seven Shillings and Six pence* for the season, each mare:

The beautiful HORSE

ATLAS,

FOUR years old this grass; fifteen hands and one inch high; he is a bright bay, with a strong black mane and tail, stout made and strong boned, and has as much action as any horse: *He is full blooded*; got by the noted horse *Eclipse*---Eclipse was got by *Herod*---Herod by *Fearnought*.-- The pedigrees of these horses is up to the *first breed* now in America---*The Ulster Lass* is the dam of Atlas, she was got by *Granby*, her dam *Dianna*, got by *Wildair*---Wildair was imported by James Delancy, Esquire, which horse from his *great character and blood* was afterwards sent back to England, where he covered at Forty Guineas each mare.---The Ulster Lass's grand-dam was a Bullyrock, her great-grand-dam was Governor Ogles's Barb, imported---she is a full sister to Pantaloon---owned by Mr. John Allen.

Good pasture on reasonable terms, and every necessary care will be taken of the mares while under the subscriber's charge.---The money to be paid when the mares are re delivered.

March 12, 1789. JACOB BATES.

To be SOLD or LET,

A Valuable FARM, of 150 acres, 20 thereof best watered meadow, and 20 more to be made, an old over shot grist-mill and oil mill, with other large buildings, orchards, &c. situate in Bethel township, Tulpehocken settlement, about 25 miles west of the town of Reading; also a new grist and saw mill, with 300 or 600 acres of good land, buildings, &c. in Liken's valley, on Wiconesky creek, about 40 miles west of Reading, all in Berks county. And several tracts of excellent land, with mill seats and meadowing, in Berks and Northumberland counties as above; or, to accommodate farmers and others having many sons to settle, will exchange them for lesser tracts of old land, in Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery or Chester counties.

Also to be sold by the subscriber, the best kind of

BOULTING CLOTHS,

Warranted good and suitable for every branch of the boulting business; as he has had 40 years experience in millering, importing and selling boulting cloths, on reasonable terms, in Vine-street, Philadelphia. c 3 M

March 10, 1789. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

THE MAIL STAGE

WILL start from Mr. James Thompson's Indian Queen, Fourth-street, Philadelphia, and Mr. John Stack's Indian Queen, Market-street, Baltimore, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The fare of each passenger 35*s*. and 150 weight of baggage the same price. KERLINS, & Co.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

APRIL, 1789. THE NUMB. 3073.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1789.

Philadelphia, April 10, 1789.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR

Directors and a Treasurer

OF THE

Library Company of Philadelphia,

WILL be held at the Company's Room in Carpenters Hall, on MONDAY, the fourth of May next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, when the Treasurer will attend to receive the Annual Payments.

As there are several Shares on which *fines* are due, the Owners of them, or their Representatives, are hereby notified, that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the Laws of the Company, unless the Arrears are paid off on the said fourth of May, or within ten Days after.

By Order of the Directors,
WILLIAM RAWLE, Secretary.

College, Academy and Charitable School of PHILADELPHIA,

APRIL 15th, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the several schools in this seminary are now opened upon their ancient foundation, as follows, viz.

1. The CHARITABLE SCHOOL, viz. The *Boys*, under Mr. *Oliphant*, and the *Girls*, under Mrs. *Davis*, as usual.

2. The ACADEMY, viz. The *English* Grammar School, and the School for the practical branches of Mathematics, under the Rev. *William Rogers*, A. M. as Professor of English and Oratory.

3. The LATIN GRAMMAR SCHOOL, under *James Davidson*, A. M. Professor of Humanity, or of the Latin and Greek Languages.

4. The COLLEGE, or Philosophy Schools, under the subscriber, as Provost, and the Rev. *John Andrews*, D. D. lately appointed a Professor in the Sciences; and for further assistance in those Schools, a Vice-Provost will in due time be appointed.

WILLIAM SMITH, D. D. *Provost of the College and Academy of Philadelphia.*

THE *Contributors* to the *Pennsylvania Hospital* are desired to attend an *Election*, to be held at the said *Hospital*, according to law, on the fourth day of the *Fifth Month* next, being the second day of the week, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to chuse *Twelve Managers* and a *Treasurer* for the ensuing year.

By Order of the Managers,
SAMUEL COATES, Clerk.

Fourth Month 8th, 1789.

Montgomery county, April 7, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Joseph Page, in Norington, on Monday, the 27th instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain messuage, with two several pieces or tracts of land; the first containing 16¼ acres and 26 perches, more or less; the second containing 100 acres, more or less, situate in Plymouth township, bounded by lands of Daniel Deal, John Bay, Andrew Crawford and others; the buildings and land are good, and the situation elegant. Taken in execution as the property of John Zimmerman, and to be sold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, April 7, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Monday, the 4th of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain messuage and about 245 acres of excellent land, situate in Providence township, bounded by lands of John Edwards and others. Taken in execution as the property of Robert Connelly and George A. Sturgeon, and to be sold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, April 7, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of ------ Barre, in Douglass township, on Tuesday, the 5th of May next, at one o'clock P. M. A certain messuage and about 25 acres of land, with the appurtenances, situate in Douglass township, bounded by lands of George Buskirk and others; Taken in execution as the property of Frederick Weiss, deceased, and to be sold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, April 7, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 6th of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain messuage and about 108½ acres of land with the appurtenances, situate in Upper Hanover township, bounded by lands of Philip Susholtzs, David Shultze, Wendel Wyant and others. Taken in execution as the property of Peter Lower, and to be sold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, April 7, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the 7th of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the public house of ------ Boshart, in Marlborough township, a certain plantation or tract of land, containing about 170 acres, more or less, situate partly in Marlborough and Rockhill townships, bounded by lands of Robert and Leonard Thomas, John Hoct, and others. Taken in execution as the property of Robert Thomas, deceased, and to be sold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Moreland township, Montgomery county, March 17, 1789.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Moreland township, Montgomery county, on the eighth day of January last, a Negroe man, named JESS, about 45 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a black complexion, slim built, had on, when he went away, a surtout of grey coating, with plain metal buttons, velvet cape, fore part lined with green baize, a white flannel under jacket, tow shirt, buckskin breeches, blue woollen stockings, old shoes, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

† GARRET WYNKOOP.

Nockamixon township, Bucks county, April 6, 1789.

WHEREAS my Wife Elizabeth refuses to live with me. These are to warn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof,

‡ JACOB MOYERS, jun.

A new Edition,

Corrected, Improved, and greatly Enlarged.

PROPOSALS by *Thomas Dobson*,
Bookseller, at the *Stone House* in Second-street, Philadelphia,
For PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,

Encyclopædia Britannica:

OR A

DICTIONARY

OF

Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature.

On a PLAN entirely NEW.

BY which the different Sciences and Arts are digested into the Form of distinct Treatises or systems, comprehending the History, Theory, and Practice, of each, according to the latest Discoveries and Improvements; and full Explanations given of the various Detached Parts of Knowledge, whether relating to Natural or Artificial Objects, or to matters Ecclesiastical, Civil, Military, Commercial, &c. Including Elucidations of the most important Topicks relative to Religion, Morals, Manners, and the Oeconomy of Life; together with a Description of all the Countries, Cities, principal Mountains, Seas, Rivers, &c. throughout the World; a General History, Ancient and Modern, of the different Empires, Kingdoms, and States; and an account of the Lives of the most Eminent Persons in every Nation, from the earliest Ages down to the present Times.

COMPILED FROM

The Writings of the best Authors, in several Languages; the most approved Dictionaries, as well of General Science as of Practical Branches; the Transactions, Journals, and Memoirs, of Learned Societies, both at home and abroad; the M. S. Lectures of Eminent Professors on different Sciences; and a Variety of Original Materials, furnished by an extensive Correspondence.

Indocti discant, et ament meminisse periti.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will be printed on a superfine paper, and new types (cast for the purpose by Baine & Co. Philadelphia) which will be occasionably renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. It will be published in weekly numbers, at One Quarter of a Dollar each, and the publication will be continued with all possible regularity. No books will be delivered, on any consideration, unless the money be paid at the same time.

III. Each number will contain forty pages of letter press, closely printed; and from a view of the materials as now arranged, it is supposed the whole may extend to 300 numbers, or 15 volumes in quarto; but whether, or how far, these limits may be eventually exceeded, must depend upon the number and value of the literary productions and scientific discoveries that shall occur, or the hints and communications that may be received, during the progress of the publication.

IV. Those who do not choose to take the work in numbers, may have it in *volumes* or in *half-volumes*, as published; it being proposed to deliver the volumes in parts, at Twenty Shillings (Pennsylvania currency) each, in boards, or £1 17 6 for the *volume* complete. Of those who take the work in volumes or half-volumes, no money will be required until the first volume is finished, when the payments of the first and second volumes are to be made; and the payment of each succeeding volume to be made on the delivery of the volume preceding it.

V. In the course of publication will be delivered nearly 400 Copperplates, elegantly engraved; which by far exceed in number those given in any other Scientific Dictionary.

VI. At the close of the publication will be delivered, an elegant Frontispiece, the Dedication, Preface, and proper Title Pages for the different volumes.

T. DOBSON begs leave to solicit the patronage and encouragement of all the lovers of science and literature in the United States of America, towards an American edition of a work every way worthy of their notice, and flatters himself he shall be able to execute it in such a way as to give universal satisfaction.

TO BE LET,

And possession given the 27th instant-----that noted and well known TAVERN,

The *Bunch of Grapes,*

In Third, between Market and Arch-streets.

THERE are on the premises, an excellent three story Brick House, in which is a large room, well calculated for the accommodation of Grand and other Juries, stables for thirty horses, sheds for carriages, three out offices, a spacious yard, and a pump of good water. For terms apply to MICHAEL MORGAN O'BRIEN, in Pine-street.

Philadelphia, 14th April, 1789.

BARK *wanted in Philadelphia.*

A LARGE Quantity of the following kinds, viz. Spanish, White and Black Oak, and Birch and Hemlock. It is requested by the Tanners in this city, that the Farmers would remember the time for getting this valuable commodity, to be careful in putting it up to dry when stripped, and as speedily as they can, after it is sufficiently dried, bring it to town; for want of which care they have suffered considerable loss.

April 11, 1789. †4w

TO BE LET,

A large commodious Brick House, *with a* Frame Stable *and* Lot *of* Ground,

Which for many years past hath been occupied as a Tavern.

Likewise *Four Acres* of *Ground,*

Well situated for a grass lot, and under good fence; the whole being in Kensington, and the township of the Northern Liberties. For terms, enquire of

March 23, 1789. PETER BROWNE.

Chester county, April 6th, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 30th day of April inst. at one o'clock in the afternoon, two messuages, a grist and saw-mill, a furnace, and two hundred acres of excellent land, situate in the township of West-Nant-mill, bounded by lands of Samuel Aston, lands late of John Peirsoll, and others. The said mills and furnace are on that well known stream of water called Brandywine creek, in a very healthy, agreeable part of the country, and the said premises are capable of very great improvement. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Mordecai Peirsoll, and to be sold, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff

Chester county, April 6, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, by public vendue, at the Court House in West-Chester, in the said county, on Tuesday, the 5th day of May next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, a certain messuage or tenement, plantation and tract or parcel of land, thereunto belonging, situate in West-Fallowfield township, in the said county, containing 278⅛ acres besides allowance for roads; bounded by lands now or late of James M'Cormick, Isaac Woodrow, James Moore, Dorington Boyle, Thomas Gibson, Philip O'Farran and others; seized and taken in execution as the estate of William Bunting, by WILLIAM GIBBONS, Esq; late Sheriff, and to be sold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Chester county, April 7th, 1789.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the General Loan Office of (the late province now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Monday, the 11th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in the township of East-Nantmill, containing two hundred and ten acres and allowance, bounded by a branch of Brandywine creek, lands of James Dugan, Jeremiah Evans, and others. Seized as the estate of Evan Griffith, and to be sold by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of WILLIAM MILLER, late of Warminster township, in the county of Bucks, yeoman, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate are desired to bring them in, properly attested, in order for payment.

‡ HENRY MILLER,)
April 10, 1789. ROBERT LOLLER,) Executors.

Queen Anne's county, Maryland, March 31, 1789.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from purchasing of *Daniel Charles Heath*, of the county of New-Castle, in the state of Delaware, or from any to whom he may have conveyed or shall convey the following tracts of land, situate in the counties of Cæcil and Kent, or one of them, in the state of Maryland, and the said county of New-Castle, viz.

Holt, containing 700 acres;----the second and third parts of *Heath's Range*, containing 1986 acres;---the *Forest*, containig 200 acres;---and *Toe's Purchase*, containing 450 acres; as the said tracts of land were the property of James Heath, deceased, brother to the said Daniel Charles Heath, the estate of which James Heath is indebted to me in the sum of one thousand pounds sterling and upwards, which I am advised the said lands are liable to the payment of, and for the recovery of which I have instituted legal proceedings.

BENNETT CHEW.

Eight Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber, (living near the Head of Elk,) on the 11th of October last, a yellow NEGROE LAD, named SAM, about 17 years of age, well formed for his years; he has a small scar near his right eye, which is weaker than the other, and shews his teeth much when he laughs. He had on a new felt hat, a half worn cloth coloured sailor made jacket, waistcoat and trowsers of eight hundred linnen, striped with lye colour, tow shirt, shoes and stockings; he took with him a wallet full of clothes of sundry kinds. Whoever harbours the said SAM may depend upon being called to a strict account, but whoever secures him in any gaol shall have FIVE DOLLARS, or, if brought home, the above reward, paid by

JOSEPH COUDON.

TAVERN.

THAT old and commodious INN at the corner of Chesnut and Fourth-streets, at the sign of the *Fœderal Convention*, formerly known by that of the Cross Keys and Anvil, lately repaired and fitted up, with the LOT and STABLES belonging, to be LET. Also some adjacent vacant LOTS to be leased on ground-rent, or for a term of years. Apply at the store of the subscribers.---Where an APPRENTICE is wanted.

March 31. WILLIAM & JOHN SITGREAVES.

WILLIAM SAUNDERS.

WHEREAS, about the month of October, 1778, WILLIAM SAUNDERS, then a Midshipman on board his Britannic Majesty's ship the Preston, at that time commanded by Commodore Hotham, sailed in the Hotham tender, under the command of Lieutenant Hele, from New-York to Philadelphia, with dispatches from the Earl of Carlisle and others, his Britannic Majesty's Commissioners for peace, but the said Tender was cast away on her passage, and the said WILLIAM SAUNDERS has never since been heard of. Any person who can give information of the said WILLIAM SAUNDERS, if he should be living, or, if dead, when and where he died, is requested to communicate the same to the printers hereof, by whom he will be rewarded for his expence and trouble. c. 8 w.

To be Sold by the subscriber,

LIVING in Allen township, Northampton county, 272 acres of land, on the west branch of Manakesy creek, there are 3 Dwelling-houses thereon, with a good spring at each door, a Grist and Saw-mill, Tan-yard, 14 acres of well watered meadow and more may be easily made, 520 bearing apple-trees, and is well timbered; this seat for mills, store, tavern or other public business is not inferior to any in this neighbourhood, a cross road going through said land, it may conveniently be divided into 2 or 3 places, being 8 miles from Bethlehem, 9 from Allentown, 4 from Nazareth, and 10 from Easton. The terms of sale will be made known by the subscriber, on the premises.

‖ JESSE JONES.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 22.

Monday laſt His Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq; the PRESIDENT ELECT OF THE UNITED STATES, arrived in this city, about one o'clock, accompanied by the Preſident of the State, Governor St. Clair, the Speaker of the Aſſembly, the Chief Juſtice, the Honorable Mr. Read, the Attorney-General, and Secretary Thomſon, the two city troops of horſe, the county troop, a detachment of artillery, a body of light infantry, and a numerous concourſe of citizens on horſeback and foot.

His EXCELLENCY rode in front of the proceſſion, on horſeback. The number of ſpectators who filled the doors, windows and ſtreets, which he paſſed, was greater than on any other occaſion we ever remember. The bells were rung thro' the day and night, and a feu-de-joy was fired as he moved down Market and Second ſtreets, to the City Tavern.

The joy of the whole city upon this auguſt ſpectacle cannot eaſily be deſcribed. Every countenance ſeemed to ſay, Long, long live GEORGE WASHINGTON, THE FATHER OF THE PEOPLE! At three o'clock His Excellency ſat down to an elegant Entertainment of 250 covers, at the City Tavern, prepared for him by the citizens of Philadelphia. A band of muſic played during the entertainment, and a diſcharge of artillery took place at every toaſt, among which was, *The State of Virginia*. The ſhip Alliance, and a Spaniſh merchant ſhip, were handſomely decorated with colours of different nations. His Excellency, having travelled with great expedition from Mount Vernon, proceeded yeſterday morning for New-York, where he will receive that power, which is infinitely preferable to an hereditary crown, inaſmuch as it is conferred upon *merit*, by the unanimous and free ſuffrages of the Repreſentatives of near three millions of affectionate and grateful People.

The following Addreſſes were yeſterday preſented to the Preſident of the United States.

An ADDRESS *to the* PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, *from the* PRESIDENT AND SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *of* Pennſylvania.

S I R,

THE Preſident and Supreme Executive Council of Pennſylvania chearfully embrace this intereſting occaſion to congratulate you upon the eſtabliſhment of the fœderal conſtitution, and to felicitate ourſelves, and our country, upon your unanimous appointment to the Preſidency of the United States.

In reflecting upon the viciſſitudes of the late war, in tracing its difficulties, and in contemplating its ſucceſs, we are uniformly impreſſed with the extent and magnitude of the ſervices which you have rendered to your country, and by that impreſſion we are taught to expect, that the exerciſe of the ſame virtues and abilities, which have been thus happily employed in obtaining the prize of liberty and independence, muſt be effectually inſtrumental in ſecuring to your fellow-citizens, and their poſterity, the permanent bleſſings of a free and efficient government. And although the hiſtory of the revolution will furniſh the beſt evidence of the invariable attachment of this commonwealth to the intereſt and honor of the union, yet we cannot reſiſt this favorable opportunity of perſonally aſſuring you, that in every meaſure, which tends to advance the national character, you may rely on the zealous co-operation of the executive authority of Pennſylvania.

In diſcharging the duties of your preſent important ſtation, it muſt, Sir, be a never failing ſource of conſolation and ſupport, that the unbounded love and confidence of the people will produce a favorable conſtruction of all your actions, and will contribute to the harmony and ſucceſs of your adminiſtration---For we know that, eventually, your happineſs muſt depend upon the happineſs of your country, and we believe that, in wiſhing an adequate execution of your intentions and deſigns, we comprehend all that is neceſſary to both.

Uniting with our ſiſter ſtates in the admiration of thoſe motives, which, at this intereſting æra of our affairs, have induced you again to relinquiſh the enjoyment of domeſtic peace, for a conſpicuous and laborious participation in the cares and toils of public life, we fervently pray for the preſervation of your health; and we confidently hope that the conſummation of a patriot's wiſhes---the glory and felicity of your country---will crown the period of a long and illuſtrious exiſtence, and prepare you for the enjoyment of an everlaſting reward.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

To which the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer.

To the PRESIDENT *and* SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *of* Pennſylvania.

GENTLEMEN,

I RECEIVE, with great ſatisfaction, the affectionate congratulations of the Preſident and Supreme Executive Council of Pennſylvania, on my appointment to the Preſidency of the United States.

If, under favor of the Divine Providence, and with the aſſiſtance of my fellow-citizens, it was my fortune to have been in any degree inſtrumental in vindicating the liberty and confirming the independence of my country, I now find a full compenſation for my ſervices, in a belief that thoſe bleſſings will be permanently ſecured by the eſtabliſhment of a free and efficient government. And you will permit me to ſay on this occaſion, that as nothing could add to the evidence I have formerly received of the invariable attachment of your commonwealth to the intereſts and honor of the union, ſo nothing could have been more agreeable to me at this time, than the aſſurances you have given me of the zealous co-operation of its Executive Authority, in facilitating the accompliſhment of the great objects which are committed to my charge.

While I feel my ſenſibility ſtrongly excited by the expreſſions of affection and the promiſes of ſupport, which I every where meet with from my countrymen, I entertain a conſolitary hope, that the purity of my intentions, and the perſeverance of my endeavours to promote the happineſs of my country, will atone for any of the ſlighter defects which may be diſcovered in my adminiſtration. For, whatever may be the iſſue of our public meaſures, or however I may err in opinion, I truſt it will be believed, that I could not be actuated by any intereſts ſeparate from thoſe of my country.

Suffer me, gentlemen, to conclude, by aſſuring you, that I am well pleaſed with the juſtice you have done to the motives from which I have acted; and by thanking you for the tender concern you have been pleaſed to manifeſt for my perſonal felicity.

G. WASHINGTON.

The ADDRESS *of the* MAYOR, RECORDER, ALDERMEN *and* COMMON COUNCIL *of the City of* Philadelphia, *in Common Council aſſembled,*

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States of America.

S I R,

WE, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Philadelphia have aſſembled, to preſent you our ſincereſt congratulations on your appointment to the ſtation of Preſident of the United States of America.

We rejoice, Sir, that the citizens of America, ſo long accuſtomed to claim your ſervices in every hour of public difficulty, have again given the moſt affectionate and honorable teſtimony to your diſtinguiſhed worth, by calling you, with united ſuffrage, to take the higheſt ſeat of power amongſt freemen.

When the gloom which overcaſt the cauſe of liberty at the opening of the late war, occaſioned by the alarm of a mighty nation armed to ſuppreſs the voice of freedom in this infant land, for a moment ſunk the ſpirit of its ſons---you, Sir, aroſe: inſtantaneous confidence poſſeſſed the minds of your fellow-citizens:----under your auſpices----they fought,----they bled,---and, thro' unparalelled diſtreſs of war----you led them to freedom, the choiceſt gift of heaven.

Scarce had that ſolemn ſcene paſſed over, when a triumphant victor returned his ſword to the hands of the civil rulers of his country.---Scarce had you retired to the calm retreat of domeſtic peace, when the civil rule, which we had ſuddenly eſtabliſhed amidſt the buſy tumult of war, proved unequal to ſecure the bleſſings to be derived from a well digeſted Conſtitution, you, Sir, were again called forth, and, preſiding over our wiſeſt counſels, have handed to your country a ſyſtem of civil policy, happily uniting civil liberty with effective government.

What then remained undone, is now accompliſhed:--And you are called to preſide in diſpenſing the bleſſings of that government, in the forming of which you took ſo diſtinguiſhed a part.

May your adminiſtration derive bleſſings to your country, and honor and happineſs to yourſelf.

In the name of the Citizens of Philadelphia, we bid you welcome; and aſſure you, that we, and thoſe we repreſent, have the warmeſt perſonal attachment to you, and ſhall always rejoice to meet you ſingly, or connected with that auguſt body over whom you are going to preſide.

Signed, by order of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common-Council of the city of Philadelphia, in Common-Council aſſembled, this twentieth day of April, Anno Domini 1789.

ALEXANDER WILCOCKS, Recorder.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

To the MAYOR, RECORDER, ALDERMEN *and* COMMON COUNCIL *of the City of* Philadelphia.

I CONSIDER myſelf particularly obliged to you, gentlemen, for your congratulatory addreſs on my appointment to the ſtation of Preſident of the United States.

Accuſtomed as I have been to pay a reſpectful regard to the opinion of my countrymen, I did not think myſelf at liberty to decline the acceptance of the high office, to which I had been called by their united ſuffrage.

When I contemplate the interpoſition of Providence, as it was viſibly manifeſted, in guiding us through the Revolution, in preparing us for the reception of a general government, and in conciliating the good-will of the people of America towards one another after its adoption; I feel myſelf oppreſſed, and almoſt overwhelmed with a ſenſe of the Divine Munificence. I feel that nothing is due to my perſonal agency in all theſe complicated and wonderful events, except what can ſimply be attributed to the exertions of an honeſt zeal for the good of my country.

If I have diſtreſſing apprehenſions, that I ſhall never be able to juſtify the too exalted expectations of my countrymen, I am ſupported under the preſſure of ſuch uneaſy reflections by a confidence, that the moſt Gracious Being, who hath hitherto watched over the intereſts and averted the perils of the United States, will never ſuffer ſo fair an inheritance to become a prey to anarchy, deſpotiſm, or any other ſpecies of oppreſſion.

I thank you ſincerely for your kind wiſhes, that my adminiſtration may be honorable and happy to myſelf and country.

I pray you, gentlemen, will accept, on your own behalf, as well as on that of the citizens you repreſent, my heart-felt acknowledgments for the polite welcome I have received upon my arrival in your city. In tendering thoſe acknowledgments, I muſt alſo deſire it may be fully underſtood, that I entertain the ſame reciprocal ſenſations of attachment for the good people of Philadelphia, which they have on all occaſions evinced in my favor.

G. WASHINGTON.

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq; Preſident and Commander in Chief of the army and navy of the United States of America, &c.

S I R,

WE, the Judges of the Supreme Court of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, do moſt heartily congratulate your acceſſion to the high and important office of Preſident of the United States of America.

We are deeply ſenſible of what we owe to Almighty God, for the great deliverance he hath wrought for us by your Excellency, when General and Commander in Chief of the armies of our country, and for having inſpired the people with the wiſdom of appointing you, by an unanimous ſuffrage, to the Chair of Firſt Magiſtrate over them.

The tender regard which heretofore you always paid to the laws and liberties of theſe ſtates, when you poſſeſſed almoſt dictatorial power, gives us a certain proſpect of a mild, legal and upright government in future. We are duly impreſſed with the mercies of God in preſerving you hitherto, in ſo many public and private dangers to which your perſon hath been expoſed, and we hope and pray the ſame Providence will carry you through the great work (which ſeems reſerved for you) of eſtabliſhing juſtice, inſuring tranquility, promoting the general welfare, and ſecuring the bleſſings of liberty and independence to the good people of your native country, and their lateſt poſterity.

We want words to expreſs our ſatisfaction on this occaſion, and beg leave to aſſure you of our affectionate attachment to your perſon, and our beſt endeavours to render your adminiſtration happy and glorious.

THOMAS M'KEAN, C. J.
WILLIAM A. ATLEE,
JACOB RUSH,
GEORGE BRYAN.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

To the JUDGES *of the Supreme Court of* Pennſylvania.

GENTLEMEN,

IT affords me the moſt ſenſible pleaſure to be informed, that my acceſſion to the Chief Magiſtracy of the United States has met the approbation of my fellow citizens in general, and particularly that of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennſylvania.

Your recapitulation of the deliverance, in which Almighty God hath been pleaſed, in ſome ſort, to make uſe of me as his inſtrument, ought only to awaken my deepeſt gratitude for his mercies in the time paſt, and an humble reliance on them for the time to come.

Feeling how greatly I ſhall ſtand in need of the patriotic aſſiſtance of every good citizen of America, the confidence they continue to expreſs in the rectitude of my diſpoſitions will always be, as it ever has been, an unfailing ſource of conſolation to me in every hour of difficulty or diſtreſs. While the whole courſe of my paſt conduct will be a better ſecurity for my future tranſactions, than any verbal aſſurances I can give, I will only ſay, that I ſhould find myſelf ſingularly happy in contributing to realize the glorious work, which your partiality for me has been indulgent enough to anticipate, of eſtabliſhihg juſtice, inſuring tranquility, promoting the general welfare, and inſuring the bleſſings of liberty and independence to the good people of our native country, and their lateſt poſterity.

I intreat you to be perſuaded, Gentlemen, that although it was with the utmoſt difficulty I could prevail upon myſelf to enter again on the ſtage of public life, yet, ſince I have done it, the unequivocal encouragement of ſupport, given by the moſt reſpectable citizens and magiſtrates, will tend very much to remove my embarraſſments, and, I hope, to open the way for a proſperous adminiſtration.

G. WASHINGTON.

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Eſq; L. L. D. Preſident of the United States of America, Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, &c.*

PERMIT, Sir, the Univerſity of the State of Pennſylvania to join in the general joy occaſioned by your acceſſion to the firſt office in the FEDERAL EMPIRE. It is by this honor, (the higheſt that America can beſtow) that a grateful people expreſs the affection which your eminent ſervices have excited in their boſoms. It is this, that has given them but ONE VOICE in their delegation of this important truſt, and that unites the homage of the heart with the duty of the citizen. To be the firſt magiſtrate of a great empire, is a ſtation that many have attained: but to acquire it by the UNANIMOUS voice of a *free* people, is an event, in the hiſtory of the world, as rare as thoſe illuſtrious virtues, of which it is the juſt reward. We rejoice in an event ſo auſpicious to our country;---and we confidently hope that your endeavours to extend the bleſſings of good government will be crowned with a ſucceſs as brilliant as that, which diſtinguiſhed your exertions in defence of our freedom.

As guardians of this Univerſity (which boaſts the honor of enrolling the name of your Excellency among thoſe of her ſons) we anticipate the encouragement which ſuch inſtitutions will receive under your adminiſtration. The influence of ſound learning on religion and manners, on government, liberty and laws, will make it a favorite object in every civilized ſociety:---and the ſciences, having experienced your *protection* amidſt the convulſions of war, reaſonably expect a diſtinguiſhed *patronage* in the calm of peace.

We devoutly pray the Almighty Ruler of the univerſe, that you may long enjoy the felicity of that country, which you have reſcued from tyranny, and eſtabliſhed in the bleſſings of freedom and independence, and that finally you may meet the reward which awaits his good and faithful ſervants.

THOMAS M'KEAN, Preſident.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

To the TRUSTEES *and* FACULTY *of the* UNIVERSITY *of the State of Pennſylvania.*

GENTLEMEN,

I ACCEPT, with peculiar pleaſure, the addreſs of the Univerſity of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, upon my appointment to the firſt office in the Union.

Notwithſtanding I had moſt ſeriouſly determined never more to take any part in tranſactions of a public nature, yet a conviction of duty would not ſuffer me, on the preſent occaſion, to refuſe a compliance with the unanimous call of my country; nor could I remain inſenſible to the honor that was conferred upon me by this freſh and diſtinguiſhed proof of its approbation.

Probably my fellow-citizens anticipate too many and too great advantages from the appointment. It will, however, be an object, indeed, near to my heart, to verify, as far as may be in my power, thoſe favorable preſentiments, by endeavouring to ſecure the liberty and promote the happineſs of the American people.

I am not a little flattered by being conſidered by the patrons of literature as one in their number. Fully apprized of the influence which ſound learning has on religion and manners, on government, liberty and laws, I ſhall only lament my want of ability to make it ſtill more extenſive. I conceive hopes, however, that we are at the eve of a very enlightened æra. The ſame unremitting exertions, which, under all the blaſting ſtorms of war, cauſed the arts and ſciences to flouriſh in America, will doubtleſs bring them nearer to maturity, when they ſhall have been ſufficiently invigorated by the milder rays of peace.

I return you my hearty thanks for your devout interceſſion at the Throne of Grace for my felicity both here and hereafter. May you alſo, gentlemen, after having been the happy inſtruments of diffuſing the bleſſings of literature and the comforts of religion, receive the juſt compenſation for your virtuous deeds.

G. WASHINGTON.

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Eſquire, Preſident and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States of* America, *&c. &c.*

S I R,

THE ſtanding committee of the Pennſylvania State Society of the Cincinnati embrace this early opportunity of waiting on your Excellency with their congratulations on your unanimous appointment, by *the people*, to the office of firſt Magiſtrate of this great empire, it being the ſtrongeſt evidence of *your* unrivalled merit, and of *their* exalted wiſdom. Permit us to expreſs our *peculiar* joy and pride upon the occaſion, that *our* beloved General, and the Preſident General of *our* ſociety, has received the free ſuffrage of each of our fellow-citizens of theſe ſtates.

We have now the moſt perfect aſſurance, that the ineſtimable rights and liberties of human nature, for which we have toiled, fought and bled, under your command, will be preſerved inviolate; and we felicitate our country, that their national ſafety and dignity are ſecure, and that they have the beſt grounded proſpects of all that happineſs, which a good conſtitution, under a wiſe and virtuous adminiſtration, can afford. As we have the fulleſt confidence that our ſociety, whoſe baſis is friendſhip and charity, will, equally with others, enjoy theſe bleſſings, and partake of your regard, ſo we beg leave to aſſure you, that we ſhall never be wanting in our endeavours to contribute all in our power to your perſonal comfort and honor, and the proſperity and glory of your government.

Signed, by order of the Committee,

THOMAS M'KEAN, Vice-Preſident.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

To the STATE SOCIETY *of the* CINCINNATI *in* Pennſylvania.

GENTLEMEN,

THE congratulations of my fellow ſoldiers and faithful followers in the military line of this ſtate, on my election to the Chief Magiſtracy of the Union, cannot but be exceedingly flattering and pleaſing to me; for my mind has been ſo deeply affected with a grateful ſenſe of the attachment and aid which I have experienced from them, during the courſe of our arduous ſtruggle for liberty, that the impreſſion will never be effaced.

Heaven alone can foretell whether any, or what, advantages are to be derived by my countrymen from my holding the office, which they have done me the honor of conferring upon me, not only without my ſolicitations, but even contrary to my inclinations.

I promiſe nothing but an unremitted attention to the duties of the office. If by that attention I may be ſo fortunate as ſtill to continue to poſſeſs the affectionate regard of my fellow citizens, and particularly of that body of which you are the repreſentatives, it will be no ſmall addition to my happineſs. The ſupport which they and you have promiſed cannot fail, under the ſmiles of Providence, to contribute largely to the accompliſhment of my wiſhes, by promoting the proſperity of our common country. In the mean time, I thank you, gentlemen, for the intereſt you ſo kindly take in my perſonal comfort and honor, as well as in the proſperity and glory of the general government.

G. WASHINGTON.

When Mr. Lewis moved in the preſent Aſſembly, at its firſt ſeſſion in October laſt, "that every member ſhould take the oath to the conſtitution of the United States, Meſſrs. Kennedy and M'Clene *objected* to it, becauſe that oath (they ſaid) would *interfere* with the oath they had already taken to the conſtitution of Pennſylvania. The ſame men with their little ſquad of antifœderal adherents, now ſay, in the addreſs they have ſigned, that the two oaths *do not interfere*, although the two conſtitutions are in many points directly oppoſed to each other. What are we to ſay of theſe men? Or of what *materials* are their conſciences made?

On Monday arrived here the brig Ann, captain Jackſon, after a paſſage of 7 weeks, from Liverpool. We are informed that ſhe brings an account of the recovery of his Britannic Majeſty from the inſane ſtate in which he had been for ſome months before; but there are no particulars, as no newſpapers and but few letters were received by this arrival.

A correſpondent, under the ſignature of a 'Friend to Literature,' informs us, that being preſent a few days ago, at a public examination of the pupils belonging to Mr. Sharpleſs's Academy, he was delighted with the performances and the manner in which the children acquitted themſelves. The girls and the boys, adds our correſpondent, diſcovered great application and proficiency in the different exerciſes---in reading, writing, grammar, geography, and particularly in ſpeaking.

Upon the whole, the reſpectable audience were highly entertained; and the parents of the children well ſatisfied, that the inſtructors have diſcharged their duty with the greateſt fidelity.

A Mr. EDWARD WEYMAN, of Charleſton, South-Carolina, has (by advertiſement) noticed the directors or managers of glaſshouſes in the United States of America, that he is perfectly acquainted in the ſecret art and practice of plate glaſs grinding, rubing, poliſhing, diamond-cutting, and ſilvering; and is provided with the compleateſt apparatus (out of Europe) to carry on the above branches: All thoſe who wiſh to encourage American manufactures, and chooſe to correſpond on this ſubject, and alſo the caſting of plate glaſs, may receive further information with regard to the manufacture, and the many advantages reſulting therefrom, by applying to him, at No. 50, Church-ſtreet, Charleſton.

Married, at Burlington, on Thurſday, the 9th inſtant, Mr. William Coxe, of this city, merchant, to Miſs Rachael Smith, of Burlington.

The following gentlemen were on Tueſday, the 14th inſtant, elected Common Council-Men for this city, viz.

Benjamin Chew,	*Henry Drinker,*
James Pemberton,	*Nathaniel Falconer,*
George Lattimer,	*Jacob Schriner,*
Miers Fiſher,	*Edward Pennington,*
John Wood,	*Frederick Kubl,*
David Evans,	*Iſaac Wharton,*
John Craig,	*Thomas Morris,*
James Whiteall,	*Jared Ingerſoll,*
John Morton,	*William Van Phul,*
John Wharton,	*John Kaighn,*
George Meade,	*Iſrael Whelen,*
John D. Coxe,	*John Stille,*
Andrew Tybout,	*Robert Smith,*
William Wells,	*John Dunlap,*
Thomas Bartow,	*William Hall.*

AT a meeting of the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, held the 15th inſtant, the Mayor and Recorder nominated and appointed Francis Hopkinſon, Joſeph Swift, and Hillary Baker, Eſquires, to conſtitute and hold "THE ALDERMEN'S COURT."

The Court will ſit for buſineſs this forenoon, at 10 o'clock, at the Court-houſe, in Market-ſtreet.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

TUESDAY, April 14, 1789. A. M.

The houſe met, and reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole.

ON THE STATE OF THE UNION.

Mr. *Page* in the chair.

The committee agreed to take up the articles one by one, and determine the duty which ought to be laid on each.

Mr. *Bland* was ſtill of opinion, that the committee had not ſufficient information to proceed in making their ſyſtem a permanent one: For his part, he could ſpeak for himſelf, and would own that he was far from poſſeſſing ability to perfect any thing of the kind at preſent; if a majority of the houſe were in a ſimilar predicament, they would lend their ſupport to a motion he was about to make. It had for its object the obtaining the deciſion of the committee, whether it would not be better to make ſome general regulation reſpecting the impoſt, continuing the mode of collection as uſed by the ſeveral ſtates under their reſpective laws, and ſubjecting thoſe officers to the ſame penalties for neglect of duty, to which they were liable by the exiſting laws of the reſpective ſtates.

Mr. *Scott* divided the ſubject, which agitated the committee, into two heads. One---what articles ſhould be ſubjected to a particular tax; and what ſhould be ſuffered to remain in the common maſs, liable only to an impoſt *ad valorem*. The other was---what ought to be the ſums impoſed upon ſuch articles reſpectively.

On the firſt head, he ſuppoſed ſome rule would be drawn up for the ſelection of ſuch articles, either becauſe it might tend to encourage domeſtic manufactures, or becauſe the article would come at a proportionably cheaper rate than others; or elſe it was an article of luxury proper for the legiſlature to diſcountenance.

Now his opinion was, that in putting the queſtion on charging the quantum of impoſt on each, it would be neceſſary to divide it, in order to learn if the opinion of the committee was in favor of the article being ſelected from the others. And when that was decided, then to aſcertain what the additional impoſt ſhould be. This diſtinction appeared to him neceſſary, becauſe there were ſome articles enumerated that did not appear to have any ſuch reaſon in their favor as he had juſt mentioned.---There was one particularly, which he diſliked (the editor ſuppoſes it to be SALT.) Some gentlemen might be againſt others of them; therefore he wiſhed the committee would agree to conduct the buſineſs in the mode he deſcribed.

Mr. *Maddiſon* expreſſed an apprehenſion that his honorable colleague's motion was out of order, not only becauſe the committee had determined to proceed to filling up the blanks, but becauſe it would be one committee inſtructing another; for no doubt it was in the recollection of every member, that a committee had been appointed to conſider of the ſubject, which it was propoſed to this committee now to decide upon; he meant that appointed for reporting a bill for the collection, &c. of the impoſt. And although this was a committee of the whole houſe, he did not conceive them any more than a ſub-committee capable of inſtructing another. If the honorable gentleman's motion would be any how in order, it muſt be in the houſe, and not in the committee.

Mr. *Bland* did not think it neceſſary to debate the queſtion of order, though he adhered to his original ideas on the main ſubject. He ſhould therefore, in order to ſave time, withdraw his motion, and preſent it in the houſe.

The committee now proceeded to fill up the blanks, and it was agreed that a duty be laid.

Upon all ſpirits of Jamaica proof, 15 cents per gallon,
Upon all other ſpirituous liquors, 12 ditto,
Upon molaſſes, 6 ditto.

This laſt article cauſed a pretty conſiderable debate. Mr. Maddiſon propoſed a duty of 8 cents, and ſupported its propriety by ſtating, how neceſſary it was to come at the duty upon country made rum, which muſt be in the way now propoſed, or by an exciſe. For his part, he did not heſitate to take the former as the moſt convenient and agreeable.

Mr. *Parker* ſeconded Mr. Maddiſon's motion, and approved of high duties on ardent ſpirits as a gentle means of reforming the abuſes which the immoderate uſe occaſions.

Mr. *Lawrence* conſidered this article as a neceſſary of life in ſome parts of the Union; all that was uſed of in SUBSTANCE partook of this quality, and therefore thought the duty of 8 cents too high. Moreover it was the ſtamina of a very extenſive and valuable manufacture, and as ſuch, required to be delicately touched by the Legiſlature.

Mr. Maddiſon readily admitted the laſt gentleman's obſervations, and wiſhed, if there was a poſſibility of diſcriminating, that gentlemen would point it out; but he inſiſted with great energy on the propriety of a proportionable duty on ſo much as was diſtilled into rum, not only becauſe the conſumers of all kinds of ardent liquors ought to contribute toward the revenue, but becauſe if country rum was clear of duty, it would ſo effectually rival the others, as to prevent the importation, and of conſequence loſe the United States all that revenue which they relied upon from theſe articles.

Mr. Fitzſimons ſupported the motion alſo.

Mr. Goodwin oppoſed it, as much too high----Turning to the Journals of Congreſs, 1783, he ſhewed it was eight times as high as what was then in contemplation. This was not upon the proportion which the committee had juſt affixed on rum. He would agree however to 2 cents, though, conſidering it as an article of food, the tax ought to be much lighter.

Mr. Tucker ſaw a good deal of embarraſſment attending the precipitation with which the houſe went on in this buſineſs; he hoped for more deliberation, and that they would abandon for the preſent all idea of making their preſent regulation permanent, unleſs their information and knowledge aſſure them of its perfection.

Mr. Ames oppoſed the duty of 8 cents alſo, and went to ſhew how ſeverely it would affect the diſtilleries in New-England, which might, with the encouragement of the United States Government, extend a rivalſhip in this valuable article into many nations; but if ſo high a duty was laid it would be a deadly blow to them. Nor did the miſchief end here, for molaſſes being a common exchange for the productions of that part of the country, the people who now took their fiſh, would diſcontinue the purchaſe, unleſs they were permitted to make payment in the article of molaſſes, and this might affect in a very diſagreeable manner their fiſheries and their commerce.

The debate was ſpun out to a conſiderable length, when Mr. Maddiſon withdrew his motion for 8 cents, and moved 7 cents; but this being loſt, it was agreed to fill the blank with 6 cents.

All Madeira wines were ordered to pay a duty of 33⅓ cents per gallon. All other wines 20 cents per gallon.

The articles of tea were paſſed over for the preſent, by common conſent.

Brown ſugar was charged with 1 cent per lb.
Refined ſugar 3 ditto.
Other ſugars 2 ditto.
Coffee 2½ ditto.

After which the committee roſe and reported progreſs.

A bill for regulating the manner of taking the oath preſcribed by the conſtitution was preſented to the Houſe, read a firſt time, and ordered to lie on the table.

The committee to whom the additional rules of the Houſe had been re-committed, reported the ſame, with alterations:---They were then taken up and agreed to.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, April 15.

Mr. *Benſon*, from the committee to whom it was referred to conſider of and report to the Houſe, reſpecting the ceremonial of receiving the Preſident, and to whom was alſo referred, a letter from the Chairman of a committee of the Senate to the Speaker, communicating an inſtruction from that Houſe to a committee thereof, to report, if any and what arrangements are neceſſary, for the reception of the Vice-Preſident, made the following report:

That Mr. Oſgood, the proprietor of the houſe lately occupied by the Preſident of Congreſs, be requeſted to put the ſame, and the furniture therein, in proper condition for the reſidence of the Preſident of the United States, and otherwiſe, at the expence of the United States, to provide for his temporary accommodation.

That it will be moſt eligible in the firſt inſtance, that a committee of three members from the Senate, and five from the Houſe of Repreſentatives, to be appointed by the Houſes reſpectively, attend to receive the Preſident, at ſuch place as he ſhall embark from New-Jerſey for this city, and conduct him without form to the houſe lately occupied by the Preſident of Congreſs, and that at ſuch time thereafter, as the Preſident ſhall ſignify it will be moſt convenient for him, he be formally received by both Houſes.

That a committee of two members from the Senate and three members from the Houſe of Repreſentatives, to be appointed by the Houſes reſpectively, wait on the Vice-Preſident of the United States, as ſoon as he ſhall come to this city, and in the name of the Congreſs of the United States congratulate him on his arrival.

The Houſe went into a committee of the whole, according to the order of the day.

The committee proceeded to fill up the blanks in the reſolve on the ſubject of the impoſt, in the following manner;

On all cocoa, one cent per lb.---On every gallon of beer, ale or porter, imported in caſks, eight cents.---On every dozen of bottled beer, ale or porter, twenty-four cents.---On all candles of tallow, two cents per lb. candles of wax or ſpermaceti, ſix cents per lb.---On cheeſe, four cents per lb.---On ſoap, two cents.---On boots, fifty cents per pair.---On ſhoes, ſlippers and goloſhoes, ten cents per pair.---On unwrought ſteel, fifty-ſix cents per hundred weight.

On the ſubject of this article debates enſued. Mr. *Lee* moved to ſtrike it out of the enumeration. In this he was ſupported by Mr. *Tucker*, and oppoſed by Mr. *Clymer* and Mr. *Fitzſimons*. On the one ſide it was contended, that the duty would operate unequally on the ſtates, would bear hard upon the agricultural intereſt, and create a monopoly in favor of a few manufacturers. On the other hand, it was ſaid, that it was the duty of the general government to encourage all our domeſtic manufactures. That of this article, three hundred tons have been produced the laſt year in the ſtate of Pennſylvania alone: That by giving further encouragement, ſufficient quantities would ſoon be made to ſupply the United States, and that though it might be in its firſt operation a little unequal, it was the duty of gentlemen not to adhere too rigidly to diſtinctions of local intereſt, when theſe intereſts were inconſiſtent with the common good; that in the operation of the entire revenue ſyſtem, there would be probably an even balance of benefits.

The queſtion on Mr. *Lee*'s motion was taken and loſt; when the blank was filled up as above mentioned.

On cables and tarred cordage, a duty of fifty cents per hundred weight was agreed on; on untarred ditto, ſixty cents per hundred weight---On twine and pack thread, one dollar per hundred weight.

Mr. Tucker preſented a petition from Doctor Ramſay, requeſting the Houſe to ſecure to him a copy-right for his publication of the Hiſtory of the Revolution of South-Carolina. A committee was appointed to report a bill on general principles.

Committee roſe, and the Houſe adjourned.

‡ *The Gentlemen compoſing the City Troop of Light Dragoons, commanded by Captain* MILES, *are requeſted to meet* THIS DAY, *at Twelve o'Clock, at the City Tavern, to elect their Officers.*

§*§ The Contributors to the Public School-houſe of Germantown, are hereby requeſted to give their attendance at ſaid houſe, on Monday, the fourth day of May next, to elect Truſtees for the enſuing year, agreeable to law.

April 8, 1789. JOSEPH FERREE, Secretary.

§ The *Paper-Makers* in this ſtate are requeſted to attend an appointed meeting, to be held at Mr. *M'Shane's* Tavern, at the ſign of the Harp and Crown, in Third-ſtreet, on the *firſt* day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

BOSTON, April 9.

Monday laſt, agreeably to notification, the inhabitants of this town aſſembled at Faneuil Hall, for the purpoſe of giving in their votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, for the enſuing year. On cloſing the poll it appeared that the number of votes given in were as follow----

For GOVERNOR.

His Excellency John Hancock, Eſquire,	1265
Honorable James Bowdoin, Eſquire,	569

For LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Honorable Samuel Adams, Eſquire,	1219
His Honor General Lincoln,	617

The character of the patriot is not finiſhed, while there is a ſingle meaſure neglected which it is in the power of authority to accompliſh. This country has ſuffered, almoſt beyond a parallel, in our ſtruggle for independence, and ſhe has rapidly recruited ſince this boon has been ſecured. But while there is even a doubt of its effects, or a public bleſſing to be attained, our exertions ſhould be redoubled, that the doubt ſhould be removed, and the bleſſing be enjoyed.

It is not enough that our trade ſhould revive, our manufactures flouriſh, the earth yield its increaſe in profuſion, but our laws muſt be confirmed, and our citizens conciliated in their attachments to the government, by which property and liberty is protected. If much depends on the people in the attainment of thoſe objects, as much depends on their rulers, and we can only hope that their efforts will be united for the common good.

It may perhaps be worthy of remark, that among the votes given in on Monday laſt, a number of them with the names of Hancock and Adams were ingeniouſly done in letters of gold; and while it reflects honor to the illuſtrious characters, at the ſame time diſcovers a laudable ſpirit of a number of citizens.

VENDUE STORE,

At DANIEL COOPER's Ferry.

THE Subſcriber having opened a Vendue Store at Daniel Cooper's Ferry, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey----takes this method to inform his Friends and the Public, that all kinds of goods, wares and merchandize, will be received by him at his houſe in Cheſnut-ſtreet, next door to the Croſs Keys, where they will be delivered to the purchaſer on payment of the price they may be ſtruck off at by Public Auction. The Sales will in general be by Sample, in the ſame manner as Public Sales are conducted in London, and other trading cities in Europe. The public may be aſſured of the utmoſt impartiality and candour being uſed in conducting the ſame; he being convinced that nothing ſhort thereof can inſure ſucceſs to his preſent undertaking. Conſcious that it is his duty to act with the ſtricteſt fidelity the part of a diſintereſted agent and factor to both buyer and ſeller, no bargain will be concluſive and binding on the purchaſer until the goods are compared with the ſample, and found agreeable thereto.

Sales at the above Store will be ſubject to the following charges, and no other:

Groceries one and a quarter per cent.
Other Merchandize two and a half per cent.

The ſtated days of Sale for Dry Goods, are Mondays in the forenoon, and Thurſdays in the afternoon: and for Groceries, Tueſdays and Fridays in the afternoon.

He has provided large and convenient ſtores for the reception of Merchandize that requires inſpection before expoſed to ſale.

As he has undertaken this buſineſs at the inſtance of moſt of the Merchants and many of his Friends, he flatters himſelf, from his knowledge thereof, aided by conſtant attention, and the moſt exact punctuality, he will be able to ſatisfy the Public, that the confidence they may place in him will be of utility to them, as well as beneficial to himſelf.

March 30. JOHN CHALONER.

Money will be advanced on Goods depoſited for Sale.

Cheſter county, April 16, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Monday, the 11th day of May next, at Joſeph Gibbons's tavern, in Springfield townſhip, in the ſaid county, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Springfield townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by Crum creek, and by lands of Joſeph Gibbons, John Crozer and others, containing 111¾ acres, late the eſtate of Jane Tennant, deceaſed, ſeized and taken in execution, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Newtown, April 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 23d day of May next, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, and tract of 150 acres of land, ſituate in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, witin one mile of Newtown, bounded by lands of Gerardus Wynkoop, Henry Wynkoop, Eſqrs. Abraham Dubois, and Neſhaminy creek; There are on the premiſes a dwelling houſe, barn, ſtables and other out buildings, ſeveral ſprings of excellent water, two apple orchards and other fruit trees, upwards of 30 acres of excellent meadow, and more may be made, great part of which is rich bottom on ſaid creek, the remainder beautifully watered by never failing ſprings, the whole is in with beſt kinds of graſs, moſtly timothy, 25 acres of woodland, the remainder cleared land of a good quality, divided into four fields. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the property late of William Hibbs, deceaſed, by

JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, April 14, 1789.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS ſtolen the 12th of this inſtant, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Southampton, Bucks county, a bay HORSE, about 14½ hands high, with a long ſwitch tail, trots and canters well, 6 years old this ſpring, a few white hairs on his ſhoulder, occaſioned by the collar, lately foundered, and not yet well. Whoever takes up and ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be convicted, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and for the Horſe, TWO DOLLARS, with reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN HUFTY.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Michael Dowd, late of Lower Dublin, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts for ſettlement, to HUGH TOMB, acting Executor.

For the Use of SCHOOLS.

Just Published, by DOBSON and POYNTEL, in *Second-street*, and PRITCHARD, SEDDONS and RICE, in *Market-street*, price 1s6.

An *Introduction* to the *Counting House*;

Or, a Short Specimen of MERCANTILE PRECEDENTS, adapted to the Present Situation of the *Trade* and *Commerce* of the United States of America,

BY *THOMAS SARJEANT*,

Late Master of the Mathematical School in the Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the city of Philadelphia.

THIS little Treatise contains Specimens of Bills of Parcels, Book Debts, Receipts, Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange, and a variety of other Mercantile Precedents; together with a Course of Book-keeping by Single Entry, and another in the Italian Method; and the whole is laid down on a Plan so Concise and Intelligible, as to be understood in a few days.----It is also recommended as the Cheapest book of the kind that has hitherto appeared in the English, and perhaps in any other, Language.

Where also may be had *by the same Author*.

Elementary principles of Arithmetic, with their application to the Trade and Commerce of the United States of America. Small octavo, price, 2s6, Fine Paper, 3s9.-----This is an attempt at a Cheap, Concise and Portable School Book, adapted to the Use of THESE STATES, and reduced to a Scientific Form. It contains, exclusive of the Usual Branches of the Science, Instructions for finding the Discount on Paper Money, and the Value of all kinds of Public Securities; and for converting the various American Currencies into each other. It is divested of useless rules, unnecessary remarks, and every thing unessential to such a Practical Knowlege of the subject, as is sufficient for the Generality of Youth.

*** The two Treatises may be had, bound together, at Half a Dollar; or on fine paper at 5s. They contain a complete, introductory Course of Mercantile Instructions. An Uniformity will be found in both Treatises, which will best discover and recommend itself in those Schools in which they may be introduced. *

Imported, and to be Sold, wholesale and retail, by

JACOB PARKE,

On the north-side of Market, between Front and Second-streets, Philadelphia, a general assortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glass, Paints, &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

SMITH's anvils, vizes and files, sawmill, cross cut, hand and other saws, carpenters planes, chissels, plane irons and other tools, sadlers, shoemakers, and coopers tools, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, sprigs, tacks and screws of all kinds, turkey oil-stones, frying-pans, shovel and tongs, warming-pans, coffee-mills, candlesticks, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, drawer-furniture and other brass work, waggon boxes, Crowley and American steel, sheet brass, bridle bits, stirrup irons, girth, sirsingle and straining webs, staples and plates, curry combs, scale beams, spades, Spanish brown, yellow ochre, Venetian red, Prussian blue, vermillion, pummice stone, emory, &c. With most other kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glass, Paints, &c.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Esq; Doctor of Laws, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, in and for the said state, and the Hon. George Bryan, Esq; Justice of the said Courts, have issued their Precept, bearing date the 19th day of March last past, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery at the Court-house in West-Chester, for the county of Chester, on Monday, the 4th day of May next.

Public notice is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroners and Constables within the said county, that they be then and there in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done: Also, all those who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the goal of the said county, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated in Chester county, the 4th day of April, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-nine, and in the thirteenth year of American Independence.

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

To be Sold by way of public vendue,

At the house of Robert Miller, in East-Caln township, Chester county, on the 4th day of May next,

A VALUABLE Parcel or Tract of Land, situate in the Great Valley, containing 180 acres, bounded by lands of Thomas Stalker, Robert Miller and others, with a large quantity of excellent meadow and woodland, the Lancaster road running through the said tract of Land. Any person inclining to purchase may have a reasonable time to pay part of the purchase money.

N. B. The sale to begin at 1 o'clock said day, where the terms will be made known and attendance given, by

April 1, 1789. † MORDECAI MILLER.

Three Hundred Dozen of

Grass and Cradling Scythes,

And a large assortment of Sickles,

Either *warranted* or *unwarranted*,

Made by the subscriber, living in Market-street, next door to the sign of the Black Horse, between Fourth and Fifth-streets.

Also the following branches will be carried on at his *Manufactory*,

Spades and Shovels, | *Plain Irons, Axes*,
Tobacco Hoes, | *Drawing Knives*.

And as he means to carry on these branches extensively, he expects to merit the favor of his friends in particular, and the public in general, by a steady attention, in having them well finished, and selling as low as he possibly can afford.

3 m THOMAS GOUCHER.

To COVER MARES this season, at the subscriber's *livery stables* in Lombard-street, near Second-street, Philadelphia,

The full bred HORSE

MESSENGER,

Imported in May, 1788, at so low a price as TWO GUINEAS each mare, and *One Dollar* to the Groom.

MESSENGER is a dapple grey, full fifteen hands three inches high, and rising nine years old. He was bred by John Pratt, Esq; of New-Market, and got by Mambrino, who covered at twenty-five guineas a mare. Mambrino was got by Engineer, who was got by Sampson, who was the sire of Bay Malton and several other capital racers; his dam by Turf, his grand-dam by Regulus; this mare was sister to Figurant, and was the dam of Leviathan, a capital racer.

Messenger won the following sums in the years 1783 and 1784, as may be seen by the racing calenders where he stands; and several others in the year 1785, the calender for which is at present mislaid:

	Guineas.
In September, 1783, he beat at New-Market, Mr. Potter's Colchester, by Shark, - -	100
Also Mr. Standly's horse, brother to Straightlegs,	30
October 30, 1783, he beat Mr. Napier's horse Spectre, across the Flat, - - -	300
And Mr. Fox's horse Pyrrhus, across the New-Flat,	150
May, 1784, he beat Lord Borringdon's Trigger,	25
July, 1784, he beat Mr. Wyndham's horse Apothecary,	200
Lord Foley's Rodney, Mr. Wastell's Snowdrop, and Mr. Clark's Flamer, - -	60
And Lord Foley's Ulysses, - - -	100

The money to be paid before the mares are taken away. Any mare missing this season, shall be served at half price the next, provided they continue the same properties. Good pasture is provided, and great attention paid to mares, which may be kept in at nights, if the owners think proper, by

March 26, 1789. THOMAS CLAYTON.

Imported in May, 1788, *The Irish Hunter*,

Young Governor,

TO COVER MARES this season at Mount Benger, in Bucks county, within two miles of Bristol, and one mile from the lower bridge of Neshaminy, at so low a price as SEVEN DOLLARS each mare.

HE is a brown bay, 16 hands high, highly bred, five years old, and remarkably strong. He was got by Giles's celebrated horse *Governor*, on a very strong well bred hunter, and is allowed by judges to be the finest stallion of his kind ever imported into this state. Old Governor's yearling colts have sold at twenty-five and thirty-five guineas each. His sire was bred by the late Earl of Altamont, who certifies the following pedigree.

"Governor, which I sold to John Fallon, Esq; was bred by me. He was got by Black Prince, sire to Brown Jack, who was got by Mogul, own brother to Babraham (who covered at one hundred guineas a mare) upon a half sister of Sir Marmaduke Wivill's famous horse Volunteer. Governor's dam was the dam of Olympus, who was got by Old England, son to the Godolphin Arabian; her dam by Foster, who got Gustavus; her dam by Jigg, sire of Old Partner; her dam by Matchless, which mare was also the grand-dam of Dormouse and Torrismond, and great grand-dam of Bandy Cade.

September 22, 1788. ALTAMONT."

*** GOVERNOR won the following hunters plates, viz. In July 1774, at Roscommon, fifty pounds, beating five hunters. In June 1775, he won one hundred pounds, at Mallow, beating the Right Honorable Sir Robert Deane's horse Ratler, and Mr. Matthew's horse Trifle. In August following, he won fifty pounds at Athlone, beating Mr. Moland's famous horse Orlando, got by Matchem. In September following, he beat the same horse a match at Twelve-stone, over the Curragh, for one hundred guineas; the same month he won fifty pounds at Nenagh, beating Mr. Lambert's capital horse Myrmidon, got by Regulus. In July 1776, he won fifty pounds at Taum, beating Mr. Browne's famous hunter Catch Crop; same year he won fifty pounds at Nenagh, beating Mr. Kirwan's Trifle, and Mr. Dillon's chesnut gelding. In May 1777, he won one hundred guineas at Cashel, weigth twelve stone, rode by gentlemen, beating the Earl of Clanwilliam's bay horse, Mr. Kirwan's Trifle, Mr. Butler's Ganderpipe, and Mr. Browne's Catch Crop. In June following, he won the hunter's plate of one hundred guineas at Mallaw, weight thirteen stone, rode by gentlemen, beating Lord Clanwilliam's Nimrod, Mr. Cary's Wrangler, by Champion; same month he won fifty pounds at Tralee, rode by gentlemen, beating Mr. Gunne's Champion and Mr. Blennerhassett's bay gelding. In July following, he won at Rathkeal, beating and distancing the first heat Mr. Gunne's Champion, Mr. Powell's Hautboy and Mr. Cary's Wrangler. In 1778, he won fifty pounds at Castlebar, distancing Mr. Browne's Catch Crop in the first heat.

The above pedigree and performance I do certify to be true.

Cloonagh, March 3, 1780. JOHN FALLON.

Any mare missing this season shall be served at half price the next, provided they continue the same propetries. Money or satisfactory security to be given when the mares are taken away.

To be SOLD or LET,

A Valuable FARM, of 150 acres, 20 thereof best watered meadow, and 20 more to be made, an old over shot grist-mill and oil mill, with other large buildings, orchards, &c. situate in Bethel township, Tulpehocken settlement, about 25 miles west of the town of Reading; also a new grist and saw mill, with 300 or 600 acres of good land, buildings, &c. in Liken's valley, on Wiconesky creek, about 40 miles west of Reading, all in Berks county. And several tracts of excellent land, with mill seats and meadowing, in Berks and Northumberland counties as above; or, to accommodate farmers and others having many sons to settle, will exchange them for lesser tracts of old land, in Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery or Chester counties.

Also to be sold by the subscriber, the best kind of

BOULTING CLOTHS,

Warranted good and suitable for every branch of the boulting business; as he has had 40 years experience in millering, importing and selling boulting cloths, on reasonable terms, in Vine-street, Philadelphia. c 3 M

March 10, 1789. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in East-Bradford township, Chester county, in September last, a yearling BULL, of a black colour, the owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs, by me

March 24, 1789. ¶ JAMES FEW.

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

By ISAAC COLLINS, in Trenton,

The HOLY BIBLE,

Containing the OLD *and* NEW TESTAMENT;
With the APOCRYPHA *and* MARGINAL NOTES.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted, page for page, with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An Index will be added; and also the scripture measures, weights and coins.

II. The price to subscribers for the volume, well bound, Four Spanish Dollars; One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder on the delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to press as soon as three thousand copies shall be subscribed for, and to be finished without delay.

The Editor has been encouraged, by a number of respectable characters, to offer the above proposals to the public, under a conviction that a handsome American edition of the Bible, in quarto, will, at this time, be both seasonable and acceptable, as no part of the money will go out of the country.

This consideration, it is hoped, will be an inducement to subscribe, and of course promote the more frequent reading of this most invaluable book in private families. He therefore wishes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance, of people of all denominations; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ample satisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatness.

Subscriptions will be received by HUGH GAINE and EDWARD PRIOR, *New-York*; by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK and WILLIAM YOUNG, *Philadelphia*; by TOWNSEND & PATTON, *Baltimore*; and by the EDITOR in *Trenton*.

It is requested, that the leading characters of all the different denominations of christians in the United States, who may feel disposed to promote this undertaking, will, as early as may be, grant their assistance in procuring subscriptions---and that the several Printers of news-papers in the union will be pleased to insert the above proposals in their papers.

To all whom it may concern.

Mr. Isaac Collins has, for many years last past, been, and still is, Printer to the state of New-Jersey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to see his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctness of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to business.

Trenton, 11th Sept. 1788. *WIL. LIVINGSTON.*

Extract from the Minutes of the Synod of New-York and New-Jersey, November 3, 1788.

"As correct and faithful impressions of the Holy Scriptures are of the utmost necessity to preserve the purity and peace of the churches of Christ---and as Mr. *Collins*, printer, of the State of New-Jersey, is about to make an impression of the Old and New Testaments, and wishes the countenance and support of all denominations of christians----

"ON MOTION,

"*Resolved*, That the Synod cheerfully recommend it to their people to encourage this undertaking---and that Dr. Witherspoon, Dr. Smith and Mr. Armstrong be a committee, to concur with any such committee as may be appointed, whether from any other denomination, or from any other Synod of our denomination, to revise and correct the proof sheets, and, if necessary, to fix upon the most correct edition of the Scriptures, to be recommended to the printer, from which to make his impression."

A true copy,

JAMES F. ARMSTRONG, Clerk of Synod.

For Mr. COLLINS, *Printer*.

The Subscriber offers for SALE,

The two following Tracts of Land,

THE one containing 130 acres, situate on Perkioming creek, at the distance of two miles from the Trap, adjoining the lands of John Detwieler, Henry Detwieler and others, in the county of Montgomery. This tract is composed of 20 acres of the best bottom meadow, 30 acres of clear upland, and the residue woodland of the first quality, in point of timber as well as soil.

The other tract contains about 23 acres, and is wholly woodland, about one mile from the Trap, in the same county, and by some judges is allowed to be of a good quality.

Both the tracts are well watered, and are certainly valuable. They lie within 26 miles of the city, in a beautiful and well cultivated country.

Mr. Henry Boyer, inn-keeper, at the Trap, will shew the lands to any persons who may incline to purchase.

The terms of sale will be reasonable, and may be known by applying to Colonel Thomas Craig, at Norris-town, Montgomery county, who is fully authorised to dispose of the premises, or Mr. George Wescott, merchant, Philadelphia.

A good and complete title, in fee simple, will be given to the purchasers, by THOMAS HARTLEY.

March 17, 1789.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in East-Nantmill township, Chester county, on the 16th of August, 1788, a Negroe woman, named Rachael, about 23 years of age, middling size, is smart and active, and shews her teeth much when she laughs. Her apparel cannot be particularly described, as she carried off none but what was on her back. Whoever secures said Negroe, so that her master may have her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

April 1, 1789. ‡ JOHN NICE.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of Thomas Marshall, will be Sold by public vendue, on the 7th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, a messuage, fulling-mill, skin-mill and about 40 acres of land, situate off Cobb's creek, partly in the township of Darby, and partly in the township of Blockley, about three miles and a half from the Middle-ferry on Schuylkill. There are on the premises a good orchard, and a large proportion of good meadow, with some woodland. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale, by

JOHN SELLERS,)
April 6, 1789. ISAAC WARNER.) Executors.

Mustard & Chocolate Manufactory.

The manufactory of Mustard and Chocolate as formerly done by the late *W. & M. Norton & Co.* is continued by

JOHN HAWORTH,

Who has for sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at said Store, on the south side of Market-street, about half way between Front and Second-streets. And also continues to give the highest price for any quantity of GOOD MUSTARD SEED.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

APRIL, 1789. THE NUMB. 3074.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1789.

AN ADDRESS

To the Citizens of Pennſylvania.

FRIENDS and FELLOW CITIZENS,

"THE perfection of a ſtate, and its fitneſs to fulfil the ends propoſed by the ſociety, muſt depend on the conſtitution: Conſequently it is of the greateſt moment to a nation that "forms a political ſociety; and its firſt and moſt im- "portant duty towards itſelf is to chuſe the beſt con- "ſtitution poſſible, and that moſt ſuitable to its circum- "ſtances. When it makes this choice; it lays the "foundation of its preſervation, ſafety, perfection and "happineſs."

This is the language of reſpectable authority*: But, what will add much to it in your eſtimation, it is the language of reaſon and truth. It is a language well known in this enlightened age. It is practically known by the citizens of the United States, and by thoſe of moſt of our ſiſter ſtates. But unfortunately for us, it has been hitherto known in Pennſylvania only by theory, to which practice has exhibited a mournful contraſt.

The CHOICE of the ſtate is the reſult of the ſentiments of her citizens. Theſe ſentiments, to be known, muſt be expreſſed. They can be properly expreſſed only in two ways. 1ſt. In perſon. 2d. By an equal repreſentation.

Theſe truths are ſo plain and ſo important, that no one will be found daring enough to deny either their reality or their force. And yet—ſtrange as it is—a conſtitution has been impoſed on you, concerning which the following facts are notorious and incontrovertible. 1ſt. That you had no opportunity of expreſſing your ſentiments of it either in perſon, or by an equal repreſentation, *when it was framed.* 2d. That you have had no ſuch opportunity under it, *ſince it was framed.* 3d. That, under it, you will have no ſuch opportunity *at any future time.*

1ſt. The Convention that framed the conſtitution conſiſted of an equal number of members from the city of Philadelphia and from each county in the ſtate, each member having a vote. This body was not formed on the principles of juſt repreſentation. To render a repreſentation juſt, it is eſſential that an equal number of conſtituents ſhould ſpeak and act by the medium of an equal number of repreſentatives. But it is well known that the number of conſtituents in ſome counties was double, triple or quadruple the number of conſtituents in other counties.

2d. A Council of Cenſors has indeed met, under the conſtitution, ſince it was framed; but that Council was formed on the ſame vicious and unequal principles of repreſentation that governed the formation of the convention. Each county, great and ſmall, had the ſame number of members: Each member had a vote.

3d. The framers of the conſtitution beſtowed the moſt watchful attention to prevent your enjoying, under it, at any future time, an opportunity of expreſſing your ſentiments of it by an equal repreſentation. They provided no other mode of reformation than the inadequate and unequal one of a Council of Cenſors. To confine you ſtill more ſtrictly in this mode, inadequate and unequal as it is, they rendered, by the conſtitution, a majority wiſhing for a reformation liable to be controuled by a minority oppoſing it. And, in manifeſt contradiction to your eſſential and unalienable rights as men and citizens, they endeavoured, as much as was in their power, to reſtrain you, in reforming the conſtitution, to the bondage of the ſame body, formed and acting in a manner repugnant to the firſt maxims of a free government. For they declared that the conſtitution "ſhall remain unaltered, "except by the authority of the people, FAIRLY" (as they call it) "delegated, *as this frame of government* "directs."

We appeal to your knowledge for the truth of the facts we have ſtated: We appeal to your judgment for the juſtneſs of the inferences we have drawn from them.

Such then, fellow-citizens, has been, ſuch is, and ſuch will be the ſituation of you and us, and of thoſe neareſt and deareſt to you and us, under the preſent conſtitution of Pennſylvania.

Is it your pleaſure that this ſituation ſhould continue?

This is a queſtion intereſting, in the higheſt degree, to every citizen of the ſtate. That every citizen ſhould have an oppportunity of giving to it his free, public and candid anſwer, ſeems to be a reaſonable wiſh. And yet to this wiſh, reaſonable as it appears, the moſt indecent oppoſition is made by ſome, who call themſelves friends to the conſtitution.

Of what do they wiſh to make you afraid? Of yourſelves. Do they tremble for their favourite ſyſtem? If it be your favourite as well as theirs, you will give it—what it has not hitherto had—the authority of the people. If it be not your favourite as well as theirs, ought it to ſtand in oppoſition to your authority? This will not be aſſerted in direct terms. Ought not your voice, then, to be known and obtained? Why ſhould the neceſſary means be oppoſed by thoſe, who dare not avow an oppoſition to the end?

This is not the firſt time that the preſent queſtion has been agitated in the ſtate. It might have been expected that the Convention, which framed the conſtitution of Pennſylvania, would have obſerved a conduct, natural and reſpectful on ſuch an occaſion; a conduct ſimilar to that which, on ſimilar occaſions, has been obſerved in other ſtates and in the United States—It might have been expected that they would have ſubmitted the reſult of their deliberations to the voice of the people. This might have been expected the more, as they muſt have been conſcious that they were not a proper repreſentation of the people. But if this conſciouſneſs produced any effect, it was one diametrically oppoſite to that, which it ought to have produced.

It will not be improper to ſuggeſt a compariſon between their conduct and that of the late General Convention of the United States. The General Convention declared it to be their opinion, that the conſtitution, which they propoſed, ſhould be "ſubmitted to a Convention of De- "legates choſen in each ſtate *by the* PEOPLE thereof." By the ſeventh article of the conſtitution, its eſtabliſhment is made to depend on the "ratification of the Con- "ventions of nine ſtates." Thus the *fact* correſponded with the *form*; and "the people of the United States" were introduced, with the ſtricteſt propriety, as "ordain- "ing and eſtabliſhing the conſtitution."

Let us now turn our attention to the Convention that framed the conſtitution of Pennſylvania. Did they ſubmit their proceedings to the conſideration of the people? No. Without waiting to know whether thoſe proceedings would be agreeable or diſagreeable to the people, the Convention ordained and eſtabliſhed their production to be the conſtitution of the commonwealth. Even this was not all. Not ſatisfied with declining to ſubmit their proceedings to the people, the Convention inſidiouſly attempted to SHUT THE DOOR AGAINST CONSIDERATION AND AMENDMENT. In their edict concerning the firſt election of Repreſentatives they ordained, that—"every "elector, before his vote is received, ſhall take the fol- "lowing oath or affirmation, viz.—I ——— do ſwear" (or affirm) "that I will not, directly or indirectly, do any "act or thing, prejudicial or injurious to the conſtitu- "tion, as eſtabliſhed by the convention." On reading this a glow of indignation muſt ſuffuſe the cheek of every patriot, who knows the rights of men and their value, and who underſtands the full import of this attempt upon them.

Happily, however, the attempt to put fetters on you at the outſet was unſucceſsful. But the omiſſion in not giving you an opportunity of declaring your ſentiments of the conſtitution has not, to this moment, been ſupplied. Application was made to the Aſſembly in 1777 for ſupplying it; and they made ſome reſolutions for "fixing the mode and time of taking the ſenſe of the "people with reſpect to the calling a Convention."* But "the invaſion of the ſtate and other circumſtances "prevented" thoſe reſolutions "being carried into ef- "fect,"‡ at that time.

On the 28th Nov. 1778, the Houſe UNANIMOUSLY entered into reſolutions for taking the ſenſe of the people on the ſubject of calling a Convention.§ But a majority of the ſame Aſſembly on the 27th February 1779 reſcinded thoſe unanimous reſolutions. The only reaſon they aſſigned for this meaſure is, "that a very conſiderable "and reſpectable number of the inhabitants of this com- "monwealth were much diſſatisfied with the ſaid reſo- "lutions." When this reaſon is reduced to plain Engliſh, we underſtand its meaning to be, that one part of the citizens were deſirous that the voice of another part of the citizens, on this ſubject, ſhould be ſuppreſſed; and that a majority of the Aſſembly were willing to gratify this deſire. This ſudden and violent deſertion of the principles, which governed the reſolutions of the preceding November, and this accommodation to the maxims and conduct of the Convention, will appear the leſs ſurpriſing, when we recollect that, at this time, the Aſſembly were choſen in conformity to the ſame unjuſt principles of repreſentation.

The events and exigencies of the war, unavailing expectations from the Council of Cenſors, attention to the ſituation of affairs in the general government of the union, and many other cauſes, which it is unneceſſary now to enumerate, prevented, during a conſiderable time, meaſures for aſcertaining the ſenſe of the citizens with regard to the conſtitution. But the ſubject has been lately reſumed by an Aſſembly, truly the Repreſentatives of the people, and ſhewing by their conduct the genuine operation and force of the principles of juſt Repreſentation. We have the pleaſure of tranſmitting to you their proceedings, together with the names of thoſe who voted on the different ſides of the queſtion. You will judge of the proceedings, and of the actors in them.

The few who appear in oppoſition to this meaſure mention, with exultation, the feeble aid they have received from the refuſal of the Executive Council to promulgate the proceedings of the General Aſſembly. What induced the Aſſembly to requeſt the nugatory participation of Council in this buſineſs we mean not to conjecture. But if their intention was, to exhibit to your view, by a new and ſtriking practical proof, the impropriety of a body inſtituted in oppoſition to the juſt rules of repreſentation; the ingenious contrivance has ſucceeded to a charm. Is it ſurpriſing, that one of the great grievances ſubſiſting by the conſtitution ſhould be unwilling to take any part in meaſures that will probably lead to its own removal?

But the triumph diſplayed on the vote of Council is, as might be expected, founded on erroneous principles. If the true rules of repreſentation are applied to that very vote; you will find that thoſe who voted for complying with the requeſt of the Aſſembly repreſent more citizens than thoſe who voted for rejecting it.

We have confined ourſelves to the ſingle point of the reaſonableneſs of your having now—what you have not hitherto had—an opportunity of expreſſing your ſentiments publicly concerning the conſtitution. What thoſe ſentiments ought to be, we preſume not to dictate. On this ſubject—of all temporal ones the moſt important—you will judge for yourſelves. On one thing we rely—that you will vigorouſly promote meaſures for having the ſenſe of the people fairly and freely taken. When this ſhall be done; it will then appear on what ſide the majority is; and it will be the duty of the minority to ſubmit.

While, on one hand, we avoid the moſt diſtant attempt to impoſe our ſentiments on you; we deſpiſe, on the other hand, the timid reſerve of concealing from you what thoſe ſentiments are.

We think it of high import to the freedom, the proſperity and the happineſs of Pennſylvania, that her preſent conſtitution be amended. As it is, we think it inadequate to the purpoſes of wiſe and good government. We think it unreaſonable to expect that any government under it will be the deſerved object of confidence or of eſteem. We think the government under it hitherto has been feeble, fluctuating, violent, expenſive, oppreſſive.

We think that the conſtitution ought to be amended by a Convention acting under the immediate authority of the people.

We think this a fit time for the people to take the neceſſary and proper ſteps for appointing ſuch a Convention. There are many circumſtances that fortify this opinion. One deſerves to be particularly diſtinguiſhed. You have adopted and ratified the conſtitution of the United States. That conſtitution is, in ſome important articles, inconſiſtent with the conſtitution of this commonwealth. Alterations and new and accurate adjuſtments of the latter ſhould, therefore, take place. On this ſubject no time ſhould be loſt; for the fœderal government is now in operation. It cannot eſcape your obſervation, that thoſe who oppoſe a reviſion of the conſtitution of this ſtate are, in general, the ſame, who have oppoſed the conſtitution of the United States. It is poſſible that ſome of them, knowing it to be vain now to attempt a direct oppoſition to the government of the union, may indulge the unfriendly hope of being able ſtill to embroil matters indirectly, by preſerving the appearance of inconſiſtency between the obligations to the conſtitution of the United States and thoſe to the conſtitution of this commonwealth. Of ſuch ſiniſter arts we are ſure you will not be the dupes. There are no real inconſiſtencies between the different parts of your duty. No ſeeming ones ſhould be ſuffered to remain. No room ſhould be left for dubious conſtruction, or for malicious miſrepreſentation.

The FRIENDS *of Union and juſt Government.*

To the CITIZENS *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

YOU have hitherto ſubmitted, with a laudable temper of moderation, to a government more defective, and leſs calculated to promote the aggrandiſement of the ſtate and your individual proſperity, than any other in the union.

To point out all its imperfections would fatigue you with the recital, as almoſt every ſection of it conveys, in ſtrong characters, the unenlightened or intereſted views of its framers.

It is unneceſſary to inform you of the ſurreptitious manner in which it was fettered on you, as I do not wiſh to rouſe your feelings, but appeal to your calm diſpaſſionate judgment.

You never, as a people, had an opportunity of ratifying this conſtitution, and it is a ſtate of ſervitude, galling and oppreſſive, to be compelled to ſupport a government to which you never have aſſented.

If it had proceeded from the pen of an inſpired writer, its advocates could not more boldly have attempted to preclude the poſſibility of amendments, than by eſtabliſhing the neceſſity of two-thirds of the Council of Cenſors concurring in calling a Convention for that purpoſe; by which means, one-third of this body (which, by the manner of its being conſtituted, may repreſent but a ſixth part of the ſtate) may triumphantly controul the remaining part, and rivet on you, for a ſeries of years, the fetters of bad government.

It is admitted that every conſtitution, that deprives the people of the right of governing the ſociety by the majority of their repreſentatives, fairly and equally choſen, is eſſentialy defective.

This is a great and ſolid truth, adapted to the perception of all ranks of people. It is the baſis of equal freedom, which muſt vaniſh as ſoon as it is deprived of this eſſential ſupport.

The conſtitution of Pennſylvania, by the mode it has eſtabliſhed of organizing the Council of Cenſors, has daringly and preſumptuouſly violated this important maxim of a free government.

Of what avail is your boaſted right of ſuffrage, which, on the principles of equal liberty, indulges every citizen with a vote at elections, if, on the moſt important occaſion that can engage the exerciſe of this privelege, involving your deareſt intereſts, as well as every connection that can attach you to ſociety, you are trammelled with ſuch obſtacles as render the ſentiments of five ſixths of the people ineffectual, when oppoſed to the intereſted views of one ſixth? A ſyſtem teeming with ſuch abſurdity, partiality and artifice, is too prepoſterous to admit the forms of ſerious reflection. What becomes of the ſacred right of the people to alter, modify or aboliſh the government, if ſuch reſtrictions are laid upon them in the exerciſe of it?

Fortunately, the remedy is in the people. Although I do not mean to advocate the doctrine, that they ſhould wantonly, or frequently, interpoſe their authority in new modeling the form of government; but ſurely it ought to be attempted, when, after the experience of many years, a conſtitution is found to be incompetent to anſwer the purpoſes for which it was inſtituted, to promote the happineſs and provide for the ſecurity of the people, and when it contains the moſt dangerous and inconſiſtent principles.

It will be ſufficient to mention a few of its glaring imperfections. Amongſt the moſt conſpicuous is, a ſingle branch of legiſlature, without check or controul, frequently the ſport of factious and artful characters; where ill-digeſted laws are enacted to ſerve the purpoſes of party, or to aggrandize the intereſts of influential individuals---laws, which by ſubſequent adminiſtrations are revoked, in compliance with popular prejudice or an affected change of ſyſtem, thereby diſgracing government by the inſtability of their acts, and detaching from the public councils the confidence of the people. The next defective branch is the Executive authority, which is a ſolemn mockery of the term, not poſſeſſing a ſingle conſtituent quality that denotes this branch of government,---without unity to promote ſecrecy, energy and diſpatch, or to provide for ſpeedy deciſion.---without reſponſibility to attach puniſhment, and therefore indifferent to cenſure or ap-

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* *Vattel.*

* *Minutes* 145, 146.
‡ *Minutes* 246, 247.
§ *Minutes* 246, 247.

probation---seemingly created for no efficient ſtate purpoſes, but rather, like the Courtiers of Alcinous, *fruges conſumere nati.*

The judiciary powers, inſtead of being held by the firm tenure of good behaviour, are limited in their duration to a ſeptennial period---an arrangement, directly oppoſed to the ſpirit of ſuch eſtabliſhments in every well organized government. When Judges are dependent on an executive authority for their re-appointment to office, want of confidence in their impartiality will naturally exiſt amongſt the people, and a perſuaſion, drawn from the fallibility and imperfections of our nature, that a ſecret and inſenſible bias will naturally lead them, in the adminiſtration of juſtice, to favor thoſe who are favored by the prevailing party.

Can reaſon have been ſo clouded by prejudice, or can the acts of factious men have been ſo ſucceſsful, as to contend that this conſtitution was not generated in weakneſs and imperfection, and conſequently have tended to its diſſolution from its birth. Whatever might heretofore have prevented the prevalence of this ſentiment, it now exiſts in its full force. The people, habituated to political reflections, have broke the chains of prejudice which fettered their minds, and, with a kind of intellectual elaſticity, have returned to their proper objects, truth and reaſon.

Party leaders have loſt their influence, and the people begin to judge of the tree by its fruits.---A laudable ſpirit for reformation prevails through all ranks of people, from a conviction of its neceſſity. It is not ſedition, leading to tumult and diſorder, and which expoſes a ſtate to dangerous convulſions, but that watchful jealouſy that diſcovers the defects of government, and endeavours to provide a remedy for them.

The people have ſpirit and ſenſe. They know the ends of government, and they would compel their rulers to purſue them, if compulſion was neceſſary. But it is far otherwiſe. The Legiſlature of the ſtate, with a noble ſelf-denial, and repoſing a manly confidence in their conſtituents, have ſounded the alarm of danger, and, with more virtue than uſually falls to the lot of ſovereign power, have recommended a change of our political ſyſtem, which, inſtead of encreaſing their authority, will tend to diminiſh it, by the projected eſtabliſhment of a ſecond and coequal branch, which will participate the Legiſlative authorities.

Perhaps the annals of mankind do not exhibit another inſtance of ſuch generous diſintereſted patriotiſm. However informal and unauthorized this recommendation may be, it muſt clearly appear to be the ſpontaneous effuſion of public ſpirit, and muſt therefore make an impreſſion correſponding with the purity of ſuch principles. The Independence of America, and the late glorious revolution in its government, which gave birth to the fœderal ſyſtem, proceeded from the aſſumed privilege of propoſing plans to the people, for their ſafety and happineſs. It was then found, that the ill timed ſcruples of the opponents of ſuch meaſures aroſe from a ſecret enmity to the reformation contended for.

The Legiſlature, compoſed of your confidential ſervants, have informed you, that your government is defective and inadequate to the views for which it was inſtituted---that the expences its adminiſtration involves are enormouſly great---that the exigencies of the ſtate, and a neceſſary conformity of its principles with thoſe of the fœderal conſtitution, require it ſhould undergo a variety of amendments.

It is needleſs to remark, for it cannot have eſcaped your attention, that, amongſt the names of thoſe who voted for this meaſure, there are included many of that deſcription of perſons, who were formerly deſignated by the name of the conſtitutional party.

But their attachment to your intereſts and to the fœderal government roſe ſuperior to every other conſideration, and determined them to ſacrifice the conſtitution at the ſhrine of reaſon and the public good.----May their names be long revered by every honeſt Pennſylvanian!

It now reſts with you, my fellow citizens, to do yourſelves juſtice. Your reſpectful petitions to the Legiſlature, expreſſing a concurrence of ſentiment concerning the neceſſity of calling a Convention, to deliberate on the propoſed amendments in the conſtitution of the ſtate, will be the beſt mode of carrying your views into effect. Let the ſenſe of the country by theſe means be fairly taken---and the wiſhes of the people concentrated in one point, and acting to one end, will carry irreſiſtible weight.

The legiſlative body, in compliance with the intentions of their conſtituents, will fix a period for the choice of the members of the Convention, which will be oppoſed to the partial mode eſtabliſhed by the conſtitution, violating the natural and inherent rights of the people, and contravening every principle of fair and equal repreſentation.

Perſons of a fearful diſpoſition, who have not inveſtigated the ſubject, may be intimidated with the appearance of obſtacles, and with the conſequences of an arrangement ſo important and extenſive in its influence and effects: But theſe apprehenſions are but trifling, when compared with thoſe which muſt be encountered by an attempt to ſupport the preſent ſyſtem of ſtate government.

Errors obtain a ſanction by time, and the firſt attempts to correct them, to timid minds, become alarming---But every day we delay the correction, will encreaſe the difficulty.---Our exertions ſhould be ſtrenuous, and they will be ſucceſsful. Diſappointment will impair the vigor of every future effort.

Let every good citizen then be animated with the pleaſing expectation of co-operating in the eſtabliſhment of a more perfect government, which will more effectually preſerve his property, ſecure his perſonal liberty, and contribute to national aggrandizement.

The appeal is ſolemn---but the errors of the late ſyſtem have produced the criſis, that renders it neceſſary.

Our poſterity would reflect on our memories, if, after having weathered ſo many ſtorms, we ſhould quit the helm, before we had ſteered the political veſſel into a ſafe port.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

UPON hearing that a majority of the Council had refuſed to concur in recommending a Convention, for fear of *perjuring* themſelves, I was led to look over the conſtitution, to ſee if there was any foundation for their tenderneſs of conſcience.---I could diſcover nothing like it. On the contrary, I think their oath of office binds them to that meaſure. But in examining the conſtitution, I find a ſection which declares, that "every officer, civil, *military* and judicial, ſhall take an oath of fidelity to the conſtitution." I beg leave, through the channel of your paper, to aſk, who are meant by *military* officers? It cannot be continental officers---for they were never called upon to take that oath. It muſt therefore mean *militia* officers. I beg leave to aſk further, ---whether theſe officers have ever taken an oath to the conſtitution? If they have not, what becomes of the oath of office of the members of the Council, who ſwear to execute both the laws and the conſtitution?-----Is not ſuch negligence a breach of the conſtitution, and of courſe a violation of duty? I wiſh gentlemen would learn to diſtinguiſh between their *ſtomachs* and their *conſciences*, and when the one clamours for its *Two Dollars* a day, not miſtake it for the ſtill voice of the other.

CONSISTENCY.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) April, 18.

The unfortunate diſpute between the ſtate of Georgia and the Creek Indians appears at preſent in ſuch a happy train of adjuſtment, that the inhabitants of Chatham county, at a public meeting held the 25th ult. agreed to diſcharge the light horſe raiſed to defend the lower frontier. The grand treaty between the commiſſioners of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and the Indians, is fixed to be held on the 10th of June.

Extract of a letter from New-Providence, dated March 16.

"I have had the misfortune to be deprived of my veſſel ſome weeks ſince in this inhoſpitable and ſavage part of the world. "More is the pity (you will ſay) you had no buſineſs there." This will be ſuch a reply as ſtrict prudence will make---all my comfort is, that many a well meaning man has ſuffered ſimilar misfortunes from deſigning and baſe ſpirited men. I cannot tell for which of my ſins I was ſent into theſe parts, where every ſentiment of generoſity and humanity ſeems baniſhed from the human breaſt.

"Cautious I moor'd my veſſel to the ſtrand,
And view'd, ſuſpicious, this inhuman land;
This ſoil of ſharpers, half a ruffian kind,
Not tam'd by manners, nor by arts refin'd.
My ſoul foreboded I ſhould find the bower
Of ſome fell monſter, fierce with barbarous power,
Some ruſtic wretch, that liv'd in Heav'n's deſpight,
Contemning laws, and trampling on the right."

PROVIDENCE, April 4.

A correſpondent deſires us to mention, that on the 31ſt ult. the important operation of Lithotomia was performed by Dr. Lewis Leprilete, at his houſe in Norton, upon a child of Mr. Henry Alexander, of this town, in preſence of a number of reſpectable gentlemen of the faculty, and to their perfect ſatisfaction. The ſtone extracted weighed upwards of an ounce. The child was only three years and eleven months old, and appears in a fair way of recovery.

NEW-YORK, April 24.

Yeſterday, about two o'clock, arrived in this city, His Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſquire, Preſident of the United States of America. A Committee of the honorable the Congreſs, a deputation of the State Officers, conſiſting of his Honor the Chancellor and the Adjutant-General, accompanied by a deputation from the Corporation of this city, conſiſting of the Recorder, received His Excellency the Preſident at Elizabethtown, in the elegant barge which was previouſly conſtructed for the purpoſe, and rowed by thirteen pilots, under the ſuperintendance of Captain Randall.

On the Preſident's paſſing the battery, a fœderal ſalute was fired, and repeated upon his landing near the City Coffee-Houſe, where he was received by his Excellency the Governor, the principal officers of the ſtate, his Honor the Mayor, and the principal officers of the Corporation; and thence accompanied to the houſe prepared for his reception, in the following order, viz.

1. Troop of Horſe.
2. Artillery, and reſidue of the Legion, under arms.
3. The military officers in uniform, who were off duty.
4. The Preſident's Guard, compoſed of the Grenadiers of the firſt regiment.
5. The PRESIDENT, the Governor, and their ſuites.
6. The principal Officers of the ſtate.
7. The Mayor and Corporation.
8. The Clergy,
9. The Citizens.

The bells were rung, and colours were diſplayed from the fort, from the veſſels in the harbour, and from ſeveral buildings in the city; the ſtreets were crowded with citizens, and the windows decorated with the fair daughters of Columbia.

In the evening the city was elegantly illuminated.

The joy and ſatisfaction univerſally expreſſed on the ſafe arrival of this Illuſtrious Perſonage clearly evince, that patriotiſm and magnanimity are ſtill held in reſpect and veneration among our citizens---His Excellency having, in a diſtinguiſhed manner, diſplayed thoſe eminent virtues, in a ſeries of important and faithful ſervices, rendered his country, in the moſt gloomy and diſtreſſing periods.

Monday afternoon, at four o'clock, arrived in this city, amidſt the acclamations of all ranks of citizens, his Excellency JOHN ADAMS, Eſq; Vice-Preſident of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, *April 29.*

We hear that two of the Judges of the Supreme Court have ſigned the memorial praying an election to be held for a Convention on the ſecond Tueſday of next October. It is to be hoped this diſintereſted act of fœderaliſm and good ſenſe will be followed by all the officers of government in the ſtate.

We hear from Northampton, Northumberland, Lancaſter and York counties, that the propoſition for chuſing a Convention for altering the ſtate conſtitution, next October, has met with general approbation. Many of the former conſtitutionaliſts have concurred in this meaſure, and acknowledge the abſurdity of the defects of the government, either in its *form* or *adminiſtration*, being pointed out by a body of men unequally choſen, and who would probably ſit in judgment upon themſelves. This was the caſe in the laſt Council of Cenſors. The principal members of it had acted as Aſſemblymen, Judges and Councillors, under the conſtitution, and yet theſe men gravely reviewed their own actions, and of courſe approved of them all. Should ſuh a *farce* ever be *acted* over again in Pennſylvania, it would ſubject the ſtate to the pity and ridicule of all the ſtates in the union.

The following account is given of the origin of the Council of Cenſors in the conſtitution of Pennſylvania. A member of the Convention who framed it, and who oppoſed many of its parts, foreſeeing that a majority would vote for its eſtabliſhment, propoſed tacking a newfangled board to it, which he called a COUNCIL OF CENSORS, on purpoſe, by making it ridiculous, to overſet the whole. Unfortunately he miſtook his men. His colleagues ſwallowed the addition, and ſome of them to this day, rather than confeſs that they were deceived, defend the *joke* of the waggiſh member of the Convention, as an eſſential and excellent part of the conſtitution.

At a ſtated meeting of the American Philoſophical Society, on the 17th inſt. in the houſe of the Hon. Dr. Franklin, Preſident, the following new members were duly elected:

Madame la Princeſſe Catherine Romanowna d'Aſchkaw, Preſident of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Peterſburg, &c. Ruſſia.

Don Francis de Gardoqui, Auditor of the Rota for the Crown of Caſtile, at the Court of Rome.

Winthrop Sargent, Eſquire, Secretary of the new government, weſtward, on the Ohio.

John Stevens, jun. Eſq; of New-Jerſey.

Mr. Joſhua Humphreys, jun. of Philadelphia.

Mr. James Rumſey, late of Virginia, author of improvements in the production of ſteam, and of other uſeful inventions.

Dr. George Monro, of Newcaſtle, Delaware ſtate, member of the Royal Medical Society at Edinburg, and of the American Medical Society in Philadelphia.

Dr. George Buchanan, of Baltimore, in the ſtate of Maryland, M. D. of the Univerſity of Pennſylvania.

John Bleakley, Eſq; of Philadelphia.

Samuel Beach, Eſq; of Charleſton, South Carolina.

On the 14th inſtant departed this life, the Reverend DAVID TELFAIR, in the 69th year of his age, and 43d year of his miniſtry: And on the 16th inſt. his remains were decently interred in the burying-ground of the CHURCH in SHIPPEN-STREET, of which he was Paſtor,---a great concourſe of citizens of all ranks, and the Proteſtant Clergy of various denominations, attending.

He was ordained to the Holy Miniſtry in the Aſſociate Congregation of DOWN, near STERLING, in SCOTLAND, 1746, and being ſent to AMERICA, as a Miſſionary from the Aſſociate Synod of GLASGOW (called the Burger Synod) 1766, he afterwards became Paſtor of the Aſſociate Congregation in Shippen-ſtreet, in 1772. He lived as became a Chriſtian and Miniſter of the Goſpel, ſteadfaſtly adhering to what he judged truth and duty; yet by no means uncharitable towards thoſe who differed from him in their ſentiments. The love of worldly gain moved him not; it is well known to many in this city, that he laboured in his maſter's work theſe ſixteen years paſt, neither receiving nor deſiring any ſalary whatever from his congregation, his circumſtances placing him above any need of it. But the want of this did not abate his diligence, he carefully attended to every part of miniſterial duty. He was an able Divine, an evangelical Preacher, a faithful Counſellor to his flock, a kind head to his family, and a worthy member of ſociety.----A widow and four children remain to lament his death.

A SONATA,

Sung by a Number of young Girls, dreſſed in white and decked with Wreaths and Chaplets of Flowers, holding Baſkets of Flowers in their Hands, as General Waſhington *paſſed under the Triumphal Arch raiſed on the Bridge at Trenton, April* 21, 1789.

WELCOME, mighty Chief! once more,
Welcome to this grateful Shore:
Now no mercenary Foe,
Aims again the fatal Blow---
Aims at thee the fatal Blow.

Virgins fair, and Matrons grave,
Thoſe thy conquering Arms did ſave,
Build for thee triumphal Bowers.
Strew, ye Fair, his Way with Flowers---*
Strew your Hero's Way with Flowers.

* *As they ſung theſe Lines they ſtrewed the Flowers before the General, who halted until the Sonata was finiſhed.*

The General being preſented with a Copy of the Sonata, was pleaſed to addreſs the following Card to the LADIES.

To the LADIES *of Trenton, who were aſſembled on the twenty-firſt day of April,* 1789, *at the Triumphal Arch erected by them on the Bridge, which extends acroſs the Aſſanpink Creek.*

GENERAL WASHINGTON cannot leave this place without expreſſing his acknowledgments to the Matrons and Young Ladies, who received him in ſo novel and grateful a manner at the triumphal Arch in Trenton, for the exquiſite ſenſations he experienced in that affecting moment.---The aſtoniſhing contraſt between his former and actual ſituation at the ſame ſpot---the elegant taſte with which it was adorned for the preſent occaſion---and the innocent appearance of the *White-Robed* CHOIR, who met him with the gratulatory Song---have made ſuch an impreſſion on his remembrance, as, he aſſures them, will never be effaced.

Sketch *of the* Proceedings *of* Congreſs.

TUESDAY, *April* 21, 1789.

A committee of the Senate, conſiſting of Mr. Strong and Mr. Izard, conducted the Vice-Preſident to the Senate Chamber, and Mr. Langdon, the Preſident pro tempore, left the chair, and addreſſing the Vice-Preſident, ſaid, "That he had it in charge from the Senate to introduce him to the chair of the Houſe, and to congratulate him on his appointment to the office of Vice Preſident of the United States of America." He then conducted the Vice-Preſident to the chair, who addreſſed the Senate to the following purport:-----

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE,

INVITED to this reſpectable ſituation by the ſuffrages of our fellow citizens, according to the conſtitution, I have thought it my duty, chearfully and readily to accept it. Unaccuſtomed to refuſe any public ſervice, however dangerous to my reputation, or diſproportioned to my talents, it would have been inconſiſtent to have adopted another maxim of conduct at this time, when the proſperity of the country, and the liberties of the people, require, perhaps as much as ever, the attention of thoſe, who poſſeſs any ſhare of the public confidence.

I ſhould be deſtitute of ſenſibility, if, upon my arrival in this city, and preſentation to this legiſlature, and eſpecially to this ſenate, I could ſee, without emotion, ſo many of thoſe characters, of whoſe virtuous exertions I have ſo often been a witneſs, from whoſe countenances and examples I have ever derived encouragement and animation, whoſe diſintereſted friendſhip has ſupported me, in many intricate conjunctures of public affairs, at home and abroad:----thoſe celebrated defenders of the liberties of this country, whom menaces could not intimidate, corruption ſeduce, nor flattery allure:---thoſe intrepid aſſertors of the rights of mankind, whoſe philoſophy and policy have enlightened the world, in twenty years, more than it was ever before enlightened in many centuries, by ancient ſchools or modern univerſities.

I muſt have been inattentive to the courſe of events, if I were either ignorant of the fame, or inſenſible to the merit of thoſe other characters in the ſenate, to whom it has been my misfortune to have been, hitherto, perſonally unknown.

It is with ſatisfaction that I congratulate the people of America on the formation of a national conſtitution, and the fair proſpect of a conſiſtent adminiſtration of a good government of laws: on the acquiſition of a Houſe of Repreſentatives, choſen by themſelves; of a Senate thus compoſed by their own ſtate legiſlatures; and on the proſpect of an executive authority, in the hands of one, whoſe portrait I ſhall not preſume to draw. Were I bleſſed with powers to do juſtice to his character, it would be impoſſible to increaſe the confidence or affection of his country, or make the ſmalleſt addition to his glory. This can only be effected by a diſcharge of the preſent exalted truſt, on the ſame principles, with the ſame abilities and virtues, which have uniformly appeared in all his former conduct, public or private. May I, nevertheleſs, be indulged to enquire, if we look over the catalogue of the firſt magiſtrates of nations, whether they have been denominated preſidents or conſuls, kings or princes, where ſhall we find one, whoſe commanding talents and virtues, whoſe over ruling good fortune, have ſo completely united all hearts and voices in his favor? Who enjoyed the eſteem and admiration of foreign nations and fellow citizens with equal unanimity? Qualities ſo uncommon are no common bleſſing to the country that poſſeſſes them. By thoſe great qualities and their benign effects has Providence marked out the head of this nation, with a hand ſo diſtinctly viſible as to have been ſeen by all men, and miſtaken by none.

It is not for me to interrupt your deliberations by any general obſervations on the ſtate of the nation, or by recommending or propoſing any particular meaſures. It would be ſuperfluous, to gentlemen of your great experience, to urge the neceſſity of order. It is only neceſſary to make an apology for myſelf. Not wholly without exprience in public aſſemblies, I have been more accuſtomed to take a ſhare in their debates, than to preſide in their deliberations. It ſhall be my conſtant endeavour to behave towards every member of this moſt honorable body with all that conſideration, delicacy and decorum, which becomes the dignity of his ſtation and character: But if, from inexperience or inadvertency, any thing ſhould ever eſcape me, inconſiſtent with propriety, I muſt intreat you, by imputing it to its true cauſe, and not to any want of reſpect, to pardon and excuſe it.

A truſt of the greateſt magnitude is committed to this legiſlature, and the eyes of the world are upon you. Your country expects from the reſults of your deliberations, in concurrence with the other branches of government, conſideration abroad, and contentment at home, Proſperity, Order, Juſtice, Peace and Liberty: And may God Almighty's Providence aſſiſt you to anſwer their juſt expectations.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 7.

We hear from New-York, that our beloved and illuſtrious Preſident was proclaimed in a ſuit of broadcloth manufactured in the ſtate of Connecticut. We hope, from this laudable example in the firſt and beſt of men, that we ſhall ſoon ſee induſtry and œconomy faſhionable in the United States. National dreſſes and manners, as well as principles, are abſolutely neceſſary to our becoming an *independent* people.

So very popular is the idea of a State Convention in Northampton county, that no oppoſition of any kind will be made in it to the recommendation of the Aſſembly, to take the SENSE OF THE PEOPLE (the fountains of all power and law) upon the propriety of that juſt and patriotic meaſure. From the numerous accounts of a ſimilar nature which we have received from other counties, there is reaſon to believe that Pennſylvania will at laſt awaken from her long night of folly and diſtraction, and that our citizens will ſoon be happy and united in the wiſeſt, freeſt, and moſt efficient State Government of any in the union.

In the addreſs of the laſt minority, ſays another correſpondent, we are told, that Pennſylvania has preſerved her credit with the union under our State Conſtitution by paying her public creditors. But how has this been done? Why, by the impoſt law *chiefly*, which, from its partial operation on our ſtate *only*, has baniſhed and ruined our trade. The land tax has never been fully collected, owing to the *weakneſs* of our government. This is the caſe in a peculiar manner in the county of Cumberland, where there is a delinquency of taxes of £ 40,000, and where only £ 300 were paid laſt year. No wonder theſe reſtive people *kicked* againſt the new government of the United States, and no wonder they now *hug* the conſtitution of the ſtate ſo cloſely to their arms. It favours idleneſs, diſhoneſty and vice, of every kind.

It is ſuppoſed, ſays a correſpondent, that the *time waſted* in holding the numerous and frequent elections of Magiſtrates and Militia Officers coſts this ſtate not leſs than ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS a year. The idea, that, by electing theſe officers of government, we are governed by the men of our choice, is a *falſe* one, for in half the active buſineſs which comes before them they decide upon diſputes, or command men who had no voice in their appointment. But this is not all----Magiſtrates or Officers elected in *ſmall* diſtricts, and by a *few* people, are too often unqualified for their offices. Hence theſe frequent ſcenes of ignorance, oppreſſion and violence, which have occurred in every part of Pennſylvania. Perhaps as many poor men have been driven from our ſtate by *trading juſtices* as by heavy taxes.

In all the courts of Europe, ſays a correſpondent, there is ſuch a thing as *foreign influence*. This *influence* creates wars, forms treaties, excites inſurrections, gives places, corrupts miniſters, &c. &c. The United States are not free from danger from this quarter. Great-Britain can never be indifferent to our proſperity. The ſame ſpirit which actuated her councils during the war, governs them in peace. That ſituation, therefore, which connects the United States moſt with Great-Britain, will always be improper for the reſidence of Congreſs. If there is a city in the union, in which an attachment to Britiſh manners and cuſtoms predominate---If in that city half the principal people have ſons, or brothers, now ſupported by royal penſions in Great-Britain, certainly the Congreſs ſhould avoid that place, if they wiſh to eſtabliſh Republican manners in the United States.

The preſent conſtitution of Pennſylvania, ſays a correſpondent, was framed in the year 1776, when the minds of moſt men were engroſſed in deviſing ways and means to preſerve their lives, and the liberties of their country, from hoſtile and powerful invaders. It was framed when ſeveral thouſands of the inhabitants were out of the ſtate, performing thoſe military ſervices which the times required of them. It was framed amidſt the noiſe of drums and the clangor of arms. It was framed when the ſcience of government was not ſo well underſtood as at preſent. It is no wonder then that a variety of new and important objects hourly crouding upon the ſenſes ſhould have occaſioned a divided attention. In ſuch a ſituation, *the wiſeſt and beſt of men* could not have digeſted ſo perfect a ſyſtem of government, as with cool reflection and undiſturbed deliberation they might have effected. Its imperfections were by many diſcovered as ſoon as it was read, but it was ſubmitted to during the war, leſt an attempt to reform it then might have weakened the public defence, and endangered the common cauſe. The different ſentiments reſpecting it have been expreſſed, not gently and amicably, but in ſome inſtances, perhaps, with too much heat and unbecoming reflection on both ſides. This conduct has contributed fuel to the flame of party, and has hitherto, we fear, been a principal cauſe of preventing thoſe amendments and alterations, which are obvious to men of almoſt every capacity, and eſſentially neceſſary to ſafety and happineſs.

By the 5th ſect. of the 1ſt chap. of this conſtitution it is declared, that the community have *a right at any time* to reform, alter or aboliſh any part, or the whole of it; and three General Aſſemblies (the firſt in 1777, a ſecond in 1778, and the preſent one) have declared this to be the true conſtruction of it, and accordingly propoſed the time and mode of taking the ſenſe of the people thereupon. The 47th ſect. makes further proviſion, that though the community may not think it neceſſary to reviſe their form of government *ſooner*, yet they *ſhall* chuſe a Council of Cenſors every *ſeven years* for this purpoſe. We have had near twelve years experience of the preſent conſtitution; it has been weighed in the balance, and it is admitted by many candid men amongſt its former and preſent friends, to have been found wanting. By the large addition of counties ſince its commencement, ſeveral of which are but thinly inhabited, the repreſentation of the citizens of the ſtate in a Council of Cenſors, at all times unequal, is now become ſo unjuſt, that no ſenſible man can reaſonably expect any great reformation or improvement from a body ſo conſtituted. Inſtead of two thirds of the people, by their repreſentatives in this Council, being enabled to call a convention, it will require at this time more than five ſixths of the whole, and we perceive the evil will conſtantly increaſe, inſomuch, that there remains not a gleam of hope that it will ever be accompliſhed in this way.

The inſtability of our laws, the want of reſponſibility in the Supreme Executive Council, its unwieldineſs and expence, and the dependent ſtate of the Judges, are too obvious to every underſtanding, to admit a doubt of the neceſſity of an alteration. It cannot be ſuppoſed, that amendments in theſe capital points ſhall never be made, becauſe a ſixth, and in a few years a tenth part of the community may, from ſiniſter or capricious motives in the Council of Cenſors, or from defect of knowledge and judgment, forbid it. *No body of men whatſoever can of right impoſe ſuch a condition on freemen, and by miſtaken forms bind down generations yet unborn.* Changes in the great principles of a government ought not to be *too frequently or too lightly* made: It is not amiſs to place a reaſonable bar againſt this, but at the ſame time the people ſhould not be prevented from increaſing their happineſs in ſociety, as they increaſe in numbers and in wiſdom. No human production is *perfect*, or made for *immortality*. It is therefore to be hoped that, in a peaceful and affectionate temper, the people will concur in praying the Legiſlature to bring the conſtitution without delay, before a Convention, in order that its deviations from the fundamental principles of free and juſt government may be deliberately aſcertained and reformed.

Friday laſt, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, the following Reſolution was propoſed by Mr. Madiſon, and unanimouſly agreed to by that honorable body, viz.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this Houſe, that an Addreſs to the Preſident ought to be prepared, expreſſing the congratulations of the Houſe of Repreſentatives on the diſtinguiſhed proof given him of the affection and confidence of his fellow citizens, by the unanimous ſuffrage which has appointed him to the high ſtation which he fills; the approbation felt by the Houſe of the patriotic ſentiments and enlightened policy recommended by his ſpeech, and aſſuring him of their diſpoſition to concur in giving effect to every meaſure which may tend to ſecure the liberties, promote the harmony, and advance the happineſs and proſperity of their country.

And Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Clymer, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Gale and Mr. Benſon, were appointed to prepare the addreſs.

The ſubject of Diſcrimination being now before Congreſs, reſpecting foreign duties, a correſpondent has favored us with the following liſt of duties.---Our correſpondent would not wiſh to draw any inference, but begs leave ſimply to lay it before the public; at the ſame time aſſuring them, that the information is accurate and authentic.

LIST of DUTIES paid on ſundry articles imported into Great-Britain.

		From any foreign country except America.	*From Amer.*
Pot and pearl aſhes	per C.	2ſ3	free
Tar and pitch, for 12 bbs. of 31½ gal.		13ſ1	11ſ
Turpentine	per C.	12ſ9	2ſ3
Rozin	per C.	2ſ4	1ſ6
Bar iron	per T.	67ſ2	free
Pig ditto	ditto.	5ſ6	free
Rice	per C.	8ſ10	7ſ4
Tobacco	per lb.	3ſ6	1ſ3
Beech boards, under 15 feet in length, per 120) boards,)		27ſ6	free
Ditto above ditto, ditto		53ſ1	free
Oak under ditto, ditto		55ſ0	free
Ditto above ditto, ditto		107ſ10	free
Ditto plank, per 50 cubic feet		20ſ8	free
Ditto timber, ditto, ditto		10ſ4	free
All other timber, ditto, ditto		6ſ10	free
Deals under 20 feet in length, 120 boards		54ſ5	free
Bbl. ſtaves	per M.	40ſ10	free
Hhd. and heading	per M.	75ſ10	free
Pipe ſtaves	per M.	100ſ10	free
Oars	per 120.	41ſ3	free
Handſpikes, if under 7 feet	ditto	6ſ11	free
Ditto, if above ditto	ditto	13ſ7	free

Note.---Foreign veſſels in Great-Britain pay extra tonnage, for the ſupport of the different lights, and for no other purpoſe.---In the port of Briſtol, a ſhip rated at 240 tons paid for three different lights £ 14 1 6, of which one half, £ 7 0 9, was more than would be paid by a Britiſh veſſel. All other expences in that port upon foreign veſſels are rated the ſame as on Britiſh veſſels, except about 5s. extra fees to the Comptroller.

Sketch *of the* Proceedings *of* Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

SATURDAY, April 25, 1789.

THE bill for preſcribing the form and manner of adminiſtering the oath required by the 6th article of the conſtitution, reported by a committee of the whole, being taken into conſideration, was accepted, with amendments, and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading on Monday.

The Houſe then reſumed the report of the committee on the ſubject of the impoſt.

On the motion made yeſterday for the reduction of the duty on rum of Jamaica proof from 15 to 12 cents, the queſtion was put and carried in the negative.

The paragraph propoſing a duty on all other ſpirits was read, and Mr. Smith (Maryland) moved a diſtinction in the duty between French brandy and other ſpirits, which was agreed to, and it was reſolved, that a duty of 12 cents ſhould be laid on ſpirits of Jamaica proof, imported from kingdoms or ſtates in alliance with the United States, and 10 cents on all other ſpirits from the ſaid kingdoms or ſtates.

A motion was made for a reduction of the duty on Madeira wine, from 33⅓ cents to 25 cents per gallon, which was carried; and the duty of 20 cents on other wines was reduced to 15 cents per gallon.

On motion, the articles of barley and lime were ſtruck out of the report.

The duty on ſhoes was reduced from ten to ſeven cents.

The remainder of the report was poſtponed.

Mr. Benſon laid before the Houſe a report agreed to by the committee of both Houſes, appointed to determine the time, place, and manner in which, and perſon by whom, the oath preſcribed by the conſtitution ſhould be adminiſtered to the Preſident---The ſubſtance of which was, that his Excellency had been waited upon by the committee, and that he had been pleaſed to ſay, that any time and place Congreſs ſhould preſcribe would be agreeable to him. The committee therefore recommended, that he ſhould be introduced in form to the two Houſes on Thurſday next, in the Senate Chamber; and that, for the accommodation of the citizens who might be ſpectators on the occaſion, the two Houſes ſhould conduct the Preſident from the Senate to the Repreſentatives Chamber, where his Excellency ſhould take the oath required by the conſtitution and to be adminiſtered to him by the Chancellor of this ſtate: and that a committee be appointed to make the neceſſary arrangements.

This report was agreed to by the Senate.

A letter was received from the Senate, informing the Houſe that they had choſen for their chaplain the Right Reverend Doctor Provoſt.---Adjourned.

MONDAY, April 27, 1789.

The engroſſed bill for preſcribing the form and manner for taking the oath required by the conſtitution, was read the third time, and paſſed the Houſe.

It was then ſent to the Senate for concurrence.

The impoſt buſineſs was then reſumed.

Cables and tarred cordage, the duty on which had been fixed at 50 cents per 112 lb. was encreaſed to 75 cents.

Untarred cordage was raiſed from 50 to 90 cents per 112 lb.

Twine and packthread was raiſed from 100 to 200 cents per 112 lb.

Hemp was raiſed from 50 to 60 cents per cwt. but a proviſion was made that the duty ſhould not take place until the 1ſt December, 1790.

The duties on ſteel, nails and ſpikes, ſalt, wool-cards, manufactured tobacco and ſnuff, were continued as reported by the committee.

Cotton cards was alſo added, and taxed at the ſame rate as wool-cards.

The duties on teas were alſo continued as reported by the committee, except on bohea tea imported from any country other than India or China, or from India or China, in foreign ſhips; the duty was raiſed from 8 to 10 cents per pound.

Millinery, which was at 7½ per cent. was increaſed to 15 per cent.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing the Houſe that they had agreed to the report of the committee of arrangements, reſpecting the reception of the Preſident, and adminiſtering the oath to him---that it would be more proper to perform the ceremony in the gallery adjoining the Senate Chamber.

Mr. Benſon, from the committee of arrangements on the part of the Houſe, made a report in ſubſtance like the report made to the Senate, which was agreed to.

A meſſage was alſo read from the Senate, propoſing, that after the Preſident ſhall be qualified on Thurſday, that the two Houſes accompany him to St. Paul's church, to attend divine ſervice, and that the Chaplain of the Senate officiate on the occaſion.

It was made the order of the day, for the Houſe to chuſe a Chaplain on Friday next.---Adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 28.

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the report of the committee of the whole on Melaſſes.

It was moved to ſtrike out the article altogether by Mr. Thatcher; and Mr. Boudinot moved to reduce it from 6 to 3 cents.

A very lengthy debate took place, in which Mr. Thatcher, Mr. Wadſworth, Mr. Goodhue, Mr. Gerry, and Mr. Ames, contended againſt laying any duty, at moſt a very moderate one on the article. It was ſaid to be a tax equal to a fourth of the coſt, which was much higher than the rates fixed by other articles; it was declared to be a neceſſary of life, and in conſtant uſe among the poorer claſs in Maſſachuſetts, eſſential to the fiſhermen as victuals and drink, they conſumed on an average 12 gallons annually; it was no better than an indirect poll tax, a direct one gentlemen would not venture to propoſe. This tax was unequal, it affected the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, which imported 3,000,000 gallons, and all the other ſtates together did not import above 2,000,000. Melaſſes was got in exchange for ſummer fiſh, which without being ſo exchanged could neither be ſold nor kept, and conſequently all the profit ariſing from this branch of the fiſhery would be deſtroyed.

A tonnage of 26,000 tons were employed in taking the fiſh, and about as much more in the tranſportation, all of which would be without employ, if this branch of commerce was fettered with a duty, amounting almoſt to a prohibition. The diſtilleries were worth half a million of dollars, and all this property would be ruined, and the owners beggared, if ſix cents was impoſed. The people would have their feelings ſo much hurt by this unequal tax, as to become reſtleſs under the government.

Theſe arguments were anſwered by Mr. Maddiſon, Mr. Jackſon and Mr. Fitzſimons. It was ſaid that too high an opinion was entertained of the ſenſe of the northern and eaſtern inhabitants, to admit even a ſuppoſition that they would oppoſe regulations made on equitable principles; without taxing the raw ſubſtance no revenue could be obtained from the great conſumption of country rum; it would be impolitic at this time to attempt coming at it by way of exciſe, which in many of the ſtates is looked upon as an odious tax. As to its being a tax on the neceſſaries of life, it was no more ſo than a tax on ſugar, tea and coffee, in other ſtates, was ſo, and conſequently not unequal, becauſe thoſe who uſed much melaſſes uſed much leſs ſugar, and by the gentleman's own calculations a fiſherman only paid about 3-4 of a dollar annually, which was not a ſum that could work ſo much ruin as was pictured; nor was the tax unequal in the degree repreſented, for although Maſſachuſetts imported 3,000,000 gallons of melaſſes, they exported 1,000,000 gallons of rum, they probably conſumed in that form an equal quantity at home, for it was a known fact that they uſed in that ſtate proportionably leſs Weſt-India rum than the other ſtates do, conſequently, tho' Maſſachuſetts pays the duty in the firſt inſtance, it is repaid her by the conſumer, as the conſumer pays every charge upon what he uſes.

At length the queſtion was put on reducing the impoſt on melaſſes, but was determined againſt it.

The houſe continued the remainder of the report, all but the article of tonnage, and ordered a bill to be brought in conformably thereto. The article of tonnage is to be the ſubject of a ſeparate bill.---Adjourned till to-morrow.

JESSE SHARPLES,

Takes this method of informing the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he continues to carry on the

Saddling Buſineſs,

As uſual, in all its various branches, at his SADDLE MANUFACTORY, the north weſt corner of Cheſnut and Third-ſtreets, four doors from the Bank, and oppoſite the Croſs-keys.

WHERE he makes, and has for ſale, a quantity of ready made work, ſuch as gentlemen and ladies elegant ſaddles, plated and poliſhed bridles, an aſſortment of plated and poliſhed ſtirrups, of the moſt faſhionable kinds; ſaddle-bags, portmanteaus and portumanteau trunks, veleiſes, ſtable halters, light-horſe, jocky and velvet caps; holſters, ſword-belts and ſcabbards; horſe and chaiſe whips, bruſhes, curry-combs, mane-combs and ſpunges; horſe-nets and covers; coach, phæton and chair harneſs---alſo all kinds of waggon-harneſs.

He alſo makes travelling and other trunks, covered with leather or hair ſkin, fire-buckets, &c. &c. which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, or ſhort credit.

Gentlemen and ladies, who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on being well furniſhed with ſuch articles as they may want, and that their orders will be punctually attended to.

Merchants or others, who buy to ſell again, will have a conſiderable allowance made, ſo as to render it an object to the purchaſer. Philad. May 4, 1789.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

THE ſubſcriber's well-known Plantation, in Harford county, Maryland, containing 420 acres, one half of which are cleared, about 50 acres are in meadow, and ſet with timothy graſs, and 100 more may be eaſily made, as it has the advantage of being well watered, equal to any in the ſtate. There are on ſaid land, a dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtable, and other convenient outhouſes, with a good merchant-mill, having an excellent pair of French burrs, a pair of Colognes, and bolting-cloths ſuitable for merchant work: Alſo a good ſaw-mill, conveniently ſituated for timber. This plantation hath three apple and one peach orchard, of the beſt kind of fruit, and is watered by a variety of fine ſprings; beſides, it is moſt pleaſantly ſituated within a mile and a half of Bell-Air (the ſeat of juſtice) eight miles from Abingdon, nine from Joppa, twenty from Baltimore, and two miles from the Little-Falls Quaker meeting-houſe, and is in as healthy a ſpot as any in the ſtate of Maryland. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may depend on having this deſirable plantation on the moſt reaſonable terms, for *Dry Goods* and *Coſh*. For particulars, enquire of §4w JACOB BULL, ſen.

Harford county, April 13, 1789.

N. B. The above mills and 80 acres of land will be ſold ſeparate if the purchaſer chuſes, and reaſonable credit will be given for part of the above lands by the ſubſcriber.

BARK *wanted in Philadelphia.*

A LARGE Quantity of the following kinds, viz. Spaniſh, White and Black Oak, and Birch and Hemlock. It is requeſted by the Tanners in this city, that the Farmers would remember the time for getting this valuable commodity, to be careful in putting it up to dry when ſtripped, and as ſpeedily as they can, after it is ſufficiently dried, bring it to town; for want of which care they have ſuffered conſiderable loſs.

April 11, 1789. †4w

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 16th of Auguſt, 1788, a Negroe woman, named Rachael, about 23 years of age, middling ſize, is ſmart and active, and ſhews her teeth much when ſhe laughs. Her apparel cannot be particularly deſcribed, as ſhe carried off none but what was on her back. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negroe, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

April 1, 1789. ‡ JOHN NICE.

VENDUE STORE,

At DANIEL COOPER's Ferry.

THE Subſcriber having opened a Vendue Store at Daniel Cooper's Ferry, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey----takes this method to inform his Friends and the Public, that all kinds of goods, wares and merchandize, will be received by him at his houſe in Cheſnut-ſtreet, next door to the Croſs Keys, where they will be delivered to the purchaſer on payment of the price they may be ſtruck off at by Public Auction. The Sales will in general be by Sample, in the ſame manner as Public Sales are conducted in London, and other trading cities in Europe. The public may be aſſured of the utmoſt impartiality and candour being uſed in conducting the ſame; he being convinced that nothing ſhort thereof can inſure ſucceſs to his preſent undertaking. Conſcious that it is his duty to act with the ſtricteſt fidelity the part of a diſintereſted agent and factor to both buyer and ſeller, no bargain will be concluſive and binding on the purchaſer until the goods are compared with the ſample, and found agreeable thereto.

Sales at the above Store will be ſubject

to the following charges, and no other:

Groceries one and a quarter per cent.
Other Merchandize two and a half per cent.

The ſtated days of Sale for Dry Goods, are Mondays in the forenoon, and Thurſdays in the afternoon: and for Groceries, Tueſdays and Fridays in the afternoon.

He has provided large and convenient ſtores for the reception of Merchandize that requires inſpection before expoſed to ſale.

As he has undertaken this buſineſs at the inſtance of moſt of the Merchants and many of his Friends, he flatters himſelf, from his knowledge thereof, aided by conſtant attention, and the moſt exact punctuality, he will be able to ſatisfy the Public, that the confidence they may place in him will be of utility to them, as well as beneficial to himſelf.

March 30. JOHN CHALONER.

Money will be advanced on Goods depoſited for Sale.

Cheſter county, April 16, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Monday, the 11th day of May next, at Joſeph Gibbons's tavern, in Springfield townſhip, in the ſaid county, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Springfield townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by Crum creek, and by lands of Joſeph Gibbons, John Crozer and others, containing 111¾ acres, late the eſtate of Jane Tennant, deceaſed, ſeized and taken in execution, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, April 7th, 1789.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the General Loan Office of (the late province now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 11th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Nantmill, containing two hundred and ten acres and allowance, bounded by a branch of Brandywine creek, lands of James Dugan, Jeremiah Evans, and others. Seized as the eſtate of Evan Griffith, and to be ſold by § EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Newtown, April 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 23d day of May next, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, and tract of 150 acres of land, ſituate in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, witin one mile of Newtown, bounded by lands of Gerardus Wynkoop, Henry Wynkoop, Eſqrs. Abraham Dubois, and Neſhaminy creek; There are on the premiſes a dwelling houſe, barn, ſtables and other out buildings, ſeveral ſprings of excellent water, two apple orchards and other fruit trees, upwards of 30 acres of excellent meadow, and more may be made, great part of which is rich bottom on ſaid creek, the remainder beautifully watered by never failing ſprings, the whole is in with beſt kinds of graſs, moſtly timothy, 25 acres of woodland, the remainder cleared land of a good quality, divided into four fields. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the property late of William Hibbs, deceaſed, by

JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, April 7, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 6th of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage and about 108½ acres of land with the appurtenances, ſituate in Upper Hanover townſhip, bounded by lands of Philip Suſholtzs, David Shultze, Wendel Wyant and others. Taken in execution as the property of Peter Lower, and to be ſold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, April 7, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 7th of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the public houſe of -------- Boſhart, in Marlborough townſhip, a certain plantation or tract of land, containing about 170 acres, more or leſs, ſituate partly in Marlborough and Rockhill townſhips, bounded by lands of Robert and Leonard Thomas, John Hoct, and others. Taken in execution as the property of Robert Thomas, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Three Hundred Dozen of

Graſs and Cradling Scythes,

And a large aſſortment of Sickles,

Either *warranted* or *unwarranted*,

Made by the ſubſcriber, living in Market-ſtreet, next door to the ſign of the Black Horſe, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets.

Alſo the following branches will be carried on at his *Manufactory*,

Spades and Shovels, *Tobacco Hoes*, | *Plain Irons*, *Axes*, *Drawing Knives*.

And as he means to carry on theſe branches extenſively, he expects to merit the favor of his friends in particular, and the public in general, by a ſteady attention, in having them well finiſhed, and ſelling as low as he poſſibly can afford.

3 m THOMAS GOUCHER.

College, Academy and Charitable School of PHILADELPHIA,

APRIL 15th, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſeveral ſchools in this ſeminary are now opened upon their ancient foundation, as follows, viz.

1. The CHARITABLE SCHOOL, viz. The *Boys*, under Mr. *Oliphant*, and the *Girls*, under Mrs. *Davis*, as uſual.

2. The ACADEMY, viz. The *Engliſh* Grammar School, and the School for the practical branches of Mathematics, under the Rev. *William Rogers*, A. M. as Profeſſor of Engliſh and Oratory.

3. The LATIN GRAMMAR SCHOOL, under *James Davidſon*, A. M. Profeſſor of Humanity, or of the Latin and Greek Languages.

4. The COLLEGE, or Philoſophy Schools, under the ſubſcriber, as Provoſt, and the Rev. *John Andrews*, D. D. lately appointed a Profeſſor in the Sciences; and for further aſſiſtance in thoſe Schools, a Vice-Provoſt will in due time be appointed.

WILLIAM SMITH, D. D. *Provoſt of the College and Academy of Philadelphia.*

TO COVER MARES this ſeaſon, at the ſubſcriber's *livery ſtables* in Lombard-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

The full bred HORSE

MESSENGER,

Imported in May, 1788, at ſo low a price as TWO GUINEAS each mare, and *One Dollar* to the Groom.

MESSENGER is a dapple grey, full fifteen hands three inches high, and riſing nine years old. He was bred by John Pratt, Eſq; of New-Market, and got by Mambrino, who covered at twenty-five guineas a mare. Mambrino was got by Engineer, who was got by Sampſon, who was the ſire of Bay Malton and ſeveral other capital racers; his dam by Turf, his grand-dam by Regulus; this mare was ſiſter to Figurant, and was the dam of Leviathan, a capital racer.

Meſſenger won the following ſums in the years 1783 and 1784, as may be ſeen by the racing calenders where he ſtands; and ſeveral others in the year 1785, the calender for which is at preſent miſlaid:

	Guineas.
In September, 1783, he beat at New-Market, Mr. Potter's Colcheſter, by Shark, - -	100
Alſo Mr. Standly's horſe, brother to Straightlegs,	30
October 30, 1783, he beat Mr. Napier's horſe Spectre, acroſs the Flat, - - -	300
And Mr. Fox's horſe Pyrrhus, acroſs the New Flat,	150
May, 1784, he beat Lord Borringdon's Trigger,	25
July, 1784, he beat Mr. Wyndham's horſe Apothecary,	200
Lord Foley's Rodney, Mr. Waſtell's Snowdrop, and Mr. Clark's Flamer, - -	60
And Lord Foley's Ulyſſes, - - - -	100

The money to be paid before the mares are taken away. Any mare miſſing this ſeaſon, ſhall be ſerved at half price the next, provided they continue the ſame properties. Good paſture is provided, and great attention paid to mares, which may be kept in at nights, if the owners think proper, by

March 26, 1789, THOMAS CLAYTON.

Imported in May, 1788, *The Iriſh Hunter*,

Young Governor,

TO COVER MARES this ſeaſon at Mount Benger, in Bucks county, within two miles of Briſtol, and one mile from the lower bridge of Neſhaminy, at ſo low a price as SEVEN DOLLARS each mare.

HE is a brown bay, 16 hands high, highly bred, five years old, and remarkably ſtrong. He was got by Giles's celebrated horſe *Governor*, on a very ſtrong well bred hunter, and is allowed by judges to be the fineſt ſtallion of his kind ever imported into this ſtate. Old Governor's yearling colts have ſold at twenty-five and thirty-five guineas each. His ſire was bred by the late Earl of Altamont, who certifies the following pedigree.

"Governor, which I ſold to John Fallon, Eſq; was bred by me. He was got by Black Prince, ſire to Brown Jack, who was got by Mogul, own brother to Babraham (who covered at one hundred guineas a mare) upon a half ſiſter of Sir Marmaduke Wivill's famous horſe Volunteer. Governor's dam was the dam of Olympus, who was got by Old England, ſon to the Godolphin Arabian; her dam by Foſter, who got Guſtavus; her dam by Jigg, ſire of Old Partner; her dam by Matchleſs, which mare was alſo the grand-dam of Dormouſe and Torriſmond, and great grand-dam of Bandy Cade.

September 22, 1788. ALTAMONT."

*** GOVERNOR won the following hunters plates, viz. In July 1774, at Roſcommon, fifty pounds, beating five hunters. In June 1775, he won one hundred pounds, at Mallow, beating the Right Honorable Sir Robert Deane's horſe Ratler, and Mr. Matthew's horſe Triſle. In Auguſt following, he won fifty pounds at Athlone, beating Mr. Moland's famous horſe Orlando, got by Matchem. In September following, he beat the ſame horſe a match at Twelve-ſtone, over the Curragh, for one hundred guineas; the ſame month he won fifty pounds at Nenagh, beating Mr. Lambert's capital horſe Myrmidon, got by Regulus. In July 1776, he won fifty pounds at Taum, beating Mr. Browne's famous hunter Catch Crop; ſame year he won fifty pounds at Nenagh, beating Mr. Kirwan's Triſle, and Mr. Dillon's cheſnut gelding. In May 1777, he won one hundred guineas at Caſhel, weigth twelve ſtone, rode by gentlemen, beating the Earl of Clanwilliam's bay horſe, Mr. Kirwan's Triſle, Mr. Butler's Ganderpipe, and Mr. Browne's Catch Crop. In June following, he won the hunter's plate of one hundred guineas at Mallaw, weight thirteen ſtone, rode by gentlemen, beating Lord Clanwilliam's Nimrod, Mr. Cary's Wrangler, by Champion; ſame month he won fifty pounds at Tralee, rode by gentlemen, beating Mr. Gunne's Champion and Mr. Blennerhaſſett's bay gelding. In July following, he won at Rathkeal, beating and diſtancing the firſt heat Mr. Gunne's Champion, Mr. Powell's Hautboy and Mr. Cary's Wrangler. In 1778, he won fifty pounds at Caſtlebar, diſtancing Mr. Browne's Catch Crop in the firſt heat.

The above pedigree and performance I do certify to be true.

Cloonagh, March 3, 1780. JOHN FALLON.

Any mare miſſing this ſeaſon ſhall be ſerved at half price the next, provided they continue the ſame propetries. Money or ſatisfactory ſecurity to be given when the mares are taken away.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in East-Bradford townſhip, Cheſter county, in September laſt, a yearling BULL, of a black colour, the owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be diſpoſed of as the law directs, by me

March 24, 1789. ¶ JAMES FEW.

Imported, and to be Sold, wholeſale and retail, by

JACOB PARKE,

On the north-ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia, a general aſſortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

SMITH's anvils, vizes and files, ſawmill, croſs cut, hand and other ſaws, carpenters planes, chiſſels, plane irons, other tools, ſadlers, ſhoemakers, and coopers tools, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſprigs, tacks and ſcrews of all kinds, key oil-ſtones, frying-pans, ſhovel and tongs, warming pans, coffee-mills, candleſticks, table knives and forks, Barlow knives, drawer-furniture and other braſs work, waggon boxes, Crowley and American ſteel, ſheet braſs, bridle bits, irons, girth, ſirſingle and ſtraining webs, ſtaples and plates, ry combs, ſcale beams, ſpades, Spaniſh brown, yellow ochre, Venetian red, Pruſſian blue, vermillion, pummice ſtone, &c. With moſt other kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

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T. DOBSON begs leave to ſolicit the patronage and encouragement of all the lovers of ſcience and literature in the United States of America, towards an American edition of a work every way worthy of their notice, and flatters himſelf he ſhall be able to execute it in ſuch a way as to give univerſal ſatisfaction.

WILLIAM SAUNDERS.

WHEREAS, about the month of October, 1778, WILLIAM SAUNDERS, then a Midſhipman on board his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip the Preſton, at that time commanded by Commodore Hotham, ſailed in the Hotham tender, under the command of Lieutenant Hele, from New-York to Philadelphia with diſpatches from the Earl of Carliſle and others, his Britannic Majeſty's Commiſſioners for peace, but the ſaid Tender was caſt away on her paſſage, and the ſaid WILLIAM SAUNDERS has never ſince been heard of. Any perſon who can give information of the ſaid WILLIAM SAUNDERS, if he ſhould be living, or, if dead, when and where he died, is requeſted to communicate the ſame to the printers hereof, by whom he will be rewarded for his expence and trouble. c. 8 w.

Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, April 14, 1789.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS ſtolen the 12th of this inſtant, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Southampton, Bucks county, a bay HORSE, about 14½ hands high, with a long ſwitch tail, trots and canters well, 6 years old this ſpring, a few white hairs on his ſhoulder, occaſioned by the collar, lately foundered, and not yet well. Whoever takes up and ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be convicted, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and for the Horſe, TWO DOLLARS, with reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN HUFTY.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

Best possible image.